

INTERNATIONAL

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Established 1887

AT'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
cloudy, Temp. 57-65 (14-18). Tomorrow:
cloudy, Temp. 57-65 (14-18). LONDON:
cloudy, Temp. 57-65 (14-18). Tomorrow:
cloudy, Temp. 57-65 (14-18). CHICAGO:
cloudy, Temp. 57-65 (14-18). NEW
York: cloudy, Temp. 57-65 (14-18).
Additional weather—page 2

Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	9 P.
Belgium	8 P.	Luxembourg	1 P.
Denmark	2 P.	Norway	1 P.
Finland	1 P.	Netherlands	1 P.
France	1 P.	Nigeria	2 P.
Germany	1 P.	Portugal	8 P.
Greece	1 P.	Spain	8 P.
Great Britain	1 P.	Sweden	1 P.
India	1 P.	Switzerland	1 P.
Iran	1 P.	Turkey	1 P.
Italy	1 P.	U.S. Military	1 P.
Japan	1 P.	Yugoslavia	1 P.



ing workers demonstrating at the Renault factory in the Paris suburb of Flins. Company closed the plant.

All Production Could Be Halted

Renault Shuts Two Plants as Strike Spreads

James Goldsborough
PARIS, April 17 (UPI).—A huge Renault auto company closed two of its plants today, saying it was a month-long strike in the works.

The snowballing strike eventually could halt production of the entire Renault line, which has been running off 4,900 cars per day. Already, the stoppages at Flins and Boulogne-Billancourt

have cut production by 40 percent. Renault is France's largest industrial company and No. 1 exporter.

The new labor difficulties come barely a month after the legislative elections and are part of an announced labor program to

dispute showed signs today reading to all 13 Renault plants in France and to other unions. Management has meeting with union representatives at the Peugeot plant in St-Etienne in another pay

the Renault situation was not serious. Late this morning Renault announced it was closing its plant at Flins, west of Paris, because of work stoppages and the "risk of violence" that management said was more than 75 percent of the Flins workers. The plant at Boulogne-Billancourt, near Paris, was closed by following more walkouts.

Peugeot, walkouts were reported this evening at three plants: St-Etienne, Lille and



Demonstrators parading at the rally demanding higher prices for agricultural products.

Move to Pressure Ministers' Meeting

EEC Farmers Demonstrate for Price Rise

PARIS, April 17 (UPI).—More than 25,000 farmers from around Western Europe demonstrated today in Valenciennes, in northern France, to put pressure on the

representatives of the other national farmers' delegations who were expected to meet in Brussels today to discuss the

Dutch, Belgian and Luxembourg producers of cereals and sugar beet.

The demonstrators, comprised mostly of farmers from France, Germany and Benelux, want an average 7.5 percent increase in prices and, according to farm spokesmen today, they are afraid the ministers in Luxembourg will settle for considerably less.

Ministers Deadlocked
LUXEMBOURG, April 17 (AP).—Common Market agriculture ministers tonight were deadlocked over farm prices for the new crop year.

West Germany flatly rejected as "unacceptable" proposals by the Common Market Commission including better terms for German,

Compensation Offer

je difficulties started last night when a group of 400 assembly-line workers, mostly forgers, struck for a higher job classification and increased pay.

he Communist-led General or Confederation (CGT) announced tonight that they would on Georges Corse, the new

Petitioners Urge Ban on Nuclear Tests

PARIS, April 17 (UPI).—Peace entered the Elysee Palace today with petitions urging President Georges Pompidou to ban French nuclear tests.

The petitions of the leftist movement of Peace from Paris and the suburbs appealed to Mr. Pompidou to ban "increasingly serious protests" from Australia, New Zealand, Peru, Chile, Japan and other Southern Hemisphere nations. Mr. Pompidou was not at the palace at the time.

The protesters coincided with the presence in Paris of Australia's prime minister, Sir Gough Whitlam, who has talks starting tomorrow with French officials on a government's demand that the

Italian Postal Strike Is Extended 3 Days

ROME, April 17 (Reuters).—The postal strike which has left thousands of tons of Easter mail piled up at post offices throughout Italy will be extended for three more days, the strikers decided today.

The strike, which began yesterday, involves 180,000 workers in all, including telephone and telegraph staffs. The protest is against a proposed agreement,

that forced them to commute 20 to 30 miles from their homes. The close family and town life had also changed dramatically.

Americanization Ends 'Miracle of Roseto'

By Bill Richards
ROSETO, Pa. (UPI).—For the last dozen years this community of 1,600 heavy-eating

"There's no question about it," said Rev. Gennaro Leone, pastor of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, the town's imposing Roman Catholic church. "We have joined the rat race. In the last five years our people have begun living higher than they should. This fast life just doesn't agree with us."

Even more ominous are the heart attacks. They are beginning to strike down Rosetans at an age that was once considered youthful here. A dozen of last year's deaths resulted from heart attacks, two suffered by men in their early 40s.

dants of English and Welsh miners who came to eastern Pennsylvania during the last century to own and work quarries in what is known as the region's "slate belt."

the Rosetans' ability to consume huge quantities of food. Local family gatherings centered around meals lasting six or more hours, and residents still boast to outsiders that their town has some of the biggest and best eaters in the United States.

sociologist from the University of Texas medical branch at Galveston, led a research team to Roseto to study the phenomenon in 1961. He returned two years ago with another group of medical and social researchers for a follow-up study.

that forced them to commute 20 to 30 miles from their homes. The close family and town life had also changed dramatically.

Previous Probe

The fact that a new investigation has been made by the executive branch implies that Mr. Nixon no longer accepts the results of a previous probe of White House staffers in the Watergate affair.

Mr. Nixon said the developments from that new investigation could not properly be revealed at the present time "except to say that real progress has been made in finding the truth."

However, White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler told newsmen later today that there have been no resignations from the White House staff as yet.

In announcing that the White House and the Senate Watergate probes have reached an agreement on testimony by White House aides, Mr. Nixon said that

the President's remarks today seemed to suggest that some White House aides may indeed be involved in or have had prior knowledge of the break-in and

Separation of Powers
However, the President declared that the committee had adopted ground rules that "totally preserve the doctrine of separation of powers" and that executive privilege may be invoked during the course of questioning.

The President's statement came against a background of growing Republican unrest with the way the White House was handling



John Scali

Renewed U.S. Raids in Laos Raising Fears in the Senate

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, April 17 (UPI).—Republican and Democratic senators voiced worry today about the new turn of events in Indochina in the aftermath of resumed U.S. bombing in Laos.

Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, R., Ore., said that "expansion of the air

Saigon Thrust Into Cambodia Held Unlikely

By Sylvan Fox

SAIGON, April 17 (UPI).—Informed Western sources have expressed strong doubts that the South Vietnamese Army is planning a major thrust into Cambodia.

"It's just not likely to happen," said a well-informed Western official. "There's just nothing in it for them."

At the same time, a South Vietnamese military source said that there were "no South Vietnamese troops operating in Cambodia" at the present time and he repeated Saigon assertions that any troops that had crossed the poorly defined border had gone only a short distance in pursuit of Communist forces.

"It was not the plan or the intention of our high command to go into Cambodia," the South Vietnamese source said.

Fighting along the Cambodian border, including some sweeps by South Vietnamese troops reportedly up to a half-mile inside Cambodia, has raised speculation that the Saigon government plan

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Special Presidential Inquiry

New Watergate Probe Makes 'Real Progress,' Nixon Asserts

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, April 17 (UPI).—President Nixon announced today that a new investigation he had ordered into the Watergate affair had produced "major developments" toward finding the truth in the case.

In a brief statement late this afternoon, the President told newsmen that he had launched an "intensive" new investigation March 31 "as a result of serious charges" against members of the White House staff.

At the same time, Mr. Nixon reversed his previous policy on executive privilege and announced that he and the special Watergate-investigation committee in the Senate had agreed on a procedure to permit White House aides to testify in public hearings. The President heretofore had refused to allow any formal testimony by any White House aide.

The President said that he met last Sunday with Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst and Assistant Attorney General Henry Peterson, in charge of the Justice Department's Criminal Division, to review the facts in the break-in and bugging of the Democratic National Committee's headquarters last June and to "review the progress of the Department of Justice investigation."

Mr. Nixon said the developments from that new investigation could not properly be revealed at the present time "except to say that real progress has been made in finding the truth."

The President declared that any person in the executive branch who is indicted by a special grand jury in the Watergate case would immediately be suspended and, if convicted, automatically fired.

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The President's statement came against a background of growing Republican unrest with the way the White House was handling

the Watergate affair. Both moderate and conservative Republicans had warned that the continued silence by the President had led to suspicions of a cover-up, was hurting the party's image and was cutting down on potential political contributions.

Mr. Nixon's statement also came after the Los Angeles Times, in its morning editions today, reported that the White

House would make a dramatic announcement naming some staffers as being involved in the break-in. The actual presidential announcement named no names but was still a major concession by the White House, which until today had steadfastly refused all comment on the case.

The President did not explain precisely the significance of the March date he had mentioned,

but it was about that time that convicted Watergate conspirator James W. McCorde Jr. disclosed that he would be willing to tell what he knew about the matter.

Since then McCorde has testified before the federal grand jury and before Sen. Ervin's Senate panel. Although his testimony was given in secret, reliable sources have said that McCorde

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Condemns All Terrorism

U.S. Hints at a UN Veto Of Mideast Resolution

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 17 (Reuters).—The United States cautioned the Security Council today against bringing in a one-sided resolution in the latest Middle East crisis and called for an end to all acts of violence in the area.

U.S. Ambassador John A. Scali said, "The cycle of violence will not be broken by drawing distinctions between violence by conventional forces and that by individuals and groups."

"They are to be condemned equally. One is as ugly as the other."

Mr. Scali's remarks, on the fourth day of the council's debate on Lebanon's charge of Israeli aggression a week ago in the attack on Palestinian guerrilla targets in Beirut and Sidon, were seen as an implicit warning that the United States is ready to veto a resolution that condemns Israel but ignores Arab guerrilla activity.

Earlier, chief British delegate Sir Colin Crowe denounced the Israeli attack as "an act of official violence which can under no circumstances be justified under the UN Charter."

Diplomatic sources said consultations were continuing privately on a possible draft resolution which may be introduced tomorrow.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Hassan el-Zayyat told the council yesterday that the least it could do was order a halt to the supply of military and economic aid to Israel, but he acknowledged that the American veto power guaranteed against such action being taken.

No delegate has spoken in support of the Soviet suggestion last week that Israel be expelled from the United Nations, as expulsion also is subject to veto, and there is thus no likelihood that a move to oust the Israelis would succeed.

Scali's Statement

In his statement today, Mr. Scali said:

"Everywhere the life of the innocent bystander has been made tragically cheap. Are these acts of terror and counterterror to become the new rules of engagement of a tragic, unresolved war?"

The United States opposes violence and terror from whatever source and of whatever kind, Mr. Scali went on. "We do not and will not condone violations of the sovereignty of one state by another state," he said.

"Neither, however, do we condone murders in violation of basic human rights by individuals or groups. Such individuals and groups depend on the support or acquiescence of governments on whose territory they exist and from which they plan and direct their operations."

New Air Raid Shelters To Be Built in Cairo

CAIRO, April 17 (Reuters).—Interior Minister Mahmoud Salem said today that more public bomb shelters would be built in Cairo.

Mr. Salem announced that he has approved an expenditure of \$240,000 for the construction of 33 shelters and 200 open trenches with barricaded sides.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Offer Plan to Pakistan

India, Dacca Ask Hostage Return

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, April 17 (NYT).—India and Bangladesh announced today a joint initiative that seeks the repatriation of most of the Pakistani prisoners taken during the December, 1971, war that resulted in the creation of Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan.

In a declaration that followed four days of private talks in New Delhi, the two governments called for a "simultaneous repatriation" of the hostage populations of India, Bangladesh and Pakistan.

The three-way repatriation would involve most of the 90,000 Pakistani prisoners and civilian internees held in India, as well as the 175,000 to 200,000 Bengalis in Pakistan, and about 260,000 non-Bengalis in Bangladesh.

India supported the efforts of the former eastern province to break away from the dominant western portion of Pakistan.

Policy Shift

Today's announcement marked a fundamental shift in the policy of Bangladesh toward Pakistan. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the

Bangladesh Prime Minister, has said repeatedly that he would not agree to release the prisoners, held under joint Indian-Bangladesh command, until Pakistan recognized Dacca. The declaration today brushed aside the question of recognition, saying that India and Bangladesh "are resolved to continue their efforts to reduce tension, promote friendly and harmonious relations in the subcontinent and work together toward the establishment of a durable peace."

Although the announcement was considered a major step forward in untangling the bitter stalemate in the subcontinent, the conditions involved stirred uncertainty about a firm agreement between India and Bangladesh, on the one side, and Pakistan on the other.

Two key questions are unresolved: one is the issue of war-crimes trials of Pakistani soldiers accused of murdering Bengali civilians during the three-week war.

Fate of Biharis

The other is the fate of the non-Bengali Bihari population in Bangladesh. Sheikh Mujib wants to evict the minority group but Pakistan seems reluctant to accept them.

With Bangladesh committed to war-crimes trials—and with official reports today from Dacca that 195 to 200 Pakistanis will be tried before a tribunal next month—it was uncertain how the Pakistani government would react to any agreement with India and Bangladesh as long as criminal trials were publicly held.

LA Bangladesh government statement said the tribunal would have the status of a supreme court and that eminent international jurists would be invited as observers. Reuters reported today from Dacca, the statement said that the accused would be provided with facilities to arrange their defenses and Bangladesh Foreign Minister Kamal Hussain said Pakistani defense lawyers might be allowed.

[The statement said that a comprehensive law providing for the establishment of the tribunal and the trial procedure is expected to be passed this month, Reuters reported.]

The problem is especially delicate because Pakistani President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto has been under increasing domestic political pressures, including pressure from militant opposition figures who deny any accommodation with India and Bangladesh.

The joint announcement, made simultaneously in New Delhi and Dacca, followed four days of meetings here between Mr. Hussain and Indian officials, including Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.



CAMBODIAN REFUGEES—Chased from their villages by fighting south of Phnom Penh, Cambodians piled what goods they could into carts and headed for the capital.

Nixon Reports Progress in New Inquiry

(Continued from Page 1)

Cord offered hearsay testimony indicating that Mr. Dean, former Attorney General John N. Mitchell and the second-in-command of Mr. Nixon's re-election team, Jeb S. Magruder, had had advance knowledge of bugging and related political espionage activities.

Mid-May Hearing

WASHINGTON, April 17 (WP).—Sen. Sam J. Ervin, D.-N.C., chairman of the Senate Watergate investigating committee, announced yesterday that the panel will open public hearings about May 15.

Meanwhile, reliable sources said the Senate committee has subpoenaed Herbert W. Kalmbach, President Nixon's personal attorney, to appear before the committee with all relevant campaign finance records.

Mr. Kalmbach is the closest associate of the President to be subpoenaed thus far by the committee.

According to FBI reports, Mr. Kalmbach paid at least \$30,000 in Nixon campaign funds to Donald H. Segretti, the alleged political saboteur. Reliable sources said this week that Mr. Segretti had issued a subpoena by the committee.

Saigon Thrust Into Cambodia Held Unlikely by Observers

(Continued from Page 1)

ned to launch a major offensive to help relieve Communist pressure on Phnom Penh.

But Western sources described the fighting as "purely local activity" and said that it did not appear to preclude any large-scale action by the South Vietnamese.

Most of the border fighting, which flared up late last week along the banks of the Mekong and around the river town of Hong Ngu, was reported today to have subsided.

Elsewhere in South Vietnam, battlefront activity was reported to be at a low point. The government reported a total of 85 incidents during the 24-hour period that ended at 6 a.m. today—the lowest number of reported incidents in a 24-hour span since the cease-fire went into effect on Jan. 28.

It was the second straight day of low-level activity throughout the country. Yesterday, the government reported 91 incidents, which it alleges to be Communist cease-fire violations. For much of the 2 1/2 months of the cease-fire, the government has reported around 130 such incidents or alleged violations a day.

According to Western sources, the fighting along the Cambodian border has been centered in two principal areas along the Mekong River, especially around Hong Ngu, and in what is known as the Seven Mountain area to the southwest in Chau Doc Province. A government force of about 3,000 men is facing a Communist force of about the same size along the Mekong River, according to the Western sources.

Although the government's objective in this area, the sources say, is to secure the banks of the Mekong in order to prevent the Communists from interdicting river traffic carrying badly needed supplies to Phnom Penh.

A Western source said that he was certain the government would hold Hong Ngu. "There isn't a ghost of a chance that the Communists will be able to take Hong Ngu," he said.

In the Seven Mountain area, the sources said, a force of about 6,000 South Vietnamese rangers supported by a 2,000-man armored group is fighting to contain the 1st North Vietnamese Division, which the sources said had about 4,500 men.

"They've kept the 1st Division close to the border, but not out of South Vietnam entirely," a source said.

Overall, a source said, the fighting in both areas is "very low-level in the perspective of the last year."

B-52 Raids Continue

PHNOM PENH, April 17 (Reuters).—U.S. B-52s renewed attacks today to try to break Communist forces' stronghold on Phnom Penh.

On the ground, bitter fighting continued south of the Cambodian capital.

In Phnom Penh, the supply crisis eased with the distribution

Strikes by 3.5 Million Snarl Tokyo's Traffic

TOKYO, April 17 (Reuters).—Strikes by railway workers, bus drivers and other public-service workers caused chaos for Tokyo's millions of commuters today.

Many commuters traveled in their cars or taxis, causing huge traffic jams.

Some 3.5 million members of 53 unions staged today's walkout to press for better pensions, wages and working conditions and to win for public-service workers the right to strike.

Echeverria in Siberia, On Way to Peking

MOSCOW, April 17 (AP).—Mexican President Luis Echeverria flew to the Siberian city of Irkutsk today for a 38-hour stopover on his way to Peking, the last stop on a six-nation tour.

The president finished the official part of his state visit to the Soviet Union yesterday with praise for Soviet disarmament efforts and an appeal to end the cold war so "nations can start solving the world's problems."

Renewed U.S. Raids in Laos Raising Fears in the Senate

(Continued from Page 1)
Laotian government and we have done this."

Warning Underlined

The renewed bombing in Laos apparently was aimed at underscoring a warning which the Laotian premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma, yesterday said he delivered to the Communist Pathet Lao on March 30. The message, he said, notified the Communists that he would seek U.S. air intervention if North Vietnamese forces attacked the Veng or two other outposts held by his troops.

Informed sources reportedly disclosed that the Hanoi-directed offensive against the Cambodian border brought the U.S. retaliation was under way last Friday. President Nixon, officials acknowledged, ordered the air strike in Laos over the weekend.

The United States also is heavily bombing the Communist forces threatening the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh and this has sparked rising congressional protest at the continuing U.S. involvement. Thus, President Nixon's expansion of U.S. bombing to include Laotian targets is expected to generate new moves in Congress to oppose such presidential action.

A House Foreign Affairs subcommittee voted today to require the President to report to Congress within 48 hours if he orders U.S. forces into combat abroad without advance congressional permission. The provision was included into legislation dealing with presidential war powers.

The State Department, meanwhile, said a North Vietnamese note protesting American bombing attacks in Laos and Cambodia was merely "a rehashing of allegations" to which the United States already has responded. Spokesman Charles W. Bray acknowledged that the U.S. Embassy in Paris had received the Hanoi protest note in the last 24 hours.

It was reported that Henry A. Kissinger, the President's national security adviser, may soon be sent to Paris for a new round of talks with the Vietnamese Communists. But Mr. Kissinger told a reporter he had "no plans to go back to Paris... I'm not saying it couldn't happen—but nothing immediate."

Administration sources have stressed that at this point there was no consideration given to resuming the bombing of North Vietnam. Nevertheless, the Pentagon made a point last week of reporting that continued North Vietnamese movement of troops and military equipment, including anti-aircraft missiles and tanks, into South Vietnam has brought Communist strength since the Jan. 28 cease-fire up

to levels before the 1972 Tet offensive.

The terms of the truce agreement bar such infiltration.

[The New York Times reported today that well-placed administration sources reported that the Soviet Union had supplied advanced Sam-3 anti-aircraft missiles to the North Vietnamese for the first time. The low-level rockets, the first of which were detected in the Hanoi area, just before the Vietnam cease-fire, would make renewed U.S. bombing of North Vietnam's thickly populated northern area more costly than before.]

In the Senate, Democratic Leader Mansfield warned, "We're digging ourselves in deeper. We're getting involved in another civil war, and we have no constitutional grounds to do so."

He said, "The problem is not military, but diplomatic. The bombings are not the answer to a situation which, in effect, endangers the fragile cease-fire in Vietnam."

"I wonder if the time will ever come when we get out of Indochina, Laos, Cambodia and Laos."

Souvanna Meets Godley

VIENTIANE, April 17 (AP).—Laotian government sources refused to comment on whether the United States continued the bombing raids today. They said Prince Souvanna met with U.S. Ambassador G. McMurtrie Godley, Meakmerville, the Pathet Lao charged again today that the bombing caused heavy civilian casualties and property damage yesterday.

The Pathet Lao news agency said the U.S. air strike was carried out at 8 a.m. Laos time yesterday, "while the Laotian people were celebrating their new year."

"The bombing has resulted in much damage to people's property and lives," the news agency said. North Vietnam warned today that the renewed U.S. bombing in Laos and alleged South Vietnamese ground thrusts into Cambodia carry the grave danger of a new and big escalation of war in Indochina.

Cabinet Shift Reported Set In Cambodia

PHNOM PENH, April 17 (AP).—Senior Cambodian government officials and confidants of President Lon Nol were reported today to have reached agreement on a cabinet reshuffle aimed at opening the way for peace talks with anti-government forces, leading to a cease-fire.

Marshal Lon Nol would remain as president, but his government would be altered to dismiss some cabinet members while bringing in opposition elements for a broader political base.

The deal, it was learned, was worked out with Gen. Alexander M. Haig, President Nixon's special envoy during Gen. Haig's meetings with Marshal Lon Nol a week ago in Phnom Penh. Mr. Nixon was reported to have sought such a move.

An official announcement on the government reorganization is expected to be made tomorrow. The goal of the move is to get elements of Cambodian dissidents into the Lon Nol government who will be able to negotiate with both Cambodian Communists and other anti-government insurgents who are not necessarily Communists, but who oppose Marshal Lon Nol.

It was not immediately clear whether the new government would include former Premier Sirik Matak, who is one of Cambodia's most respected politicians.

Russian to Stay Overnight in Windsor Castle

LONDON, April 17 (UPI).—Outgoing Russian Ambassador Mikhail Smirnovsky will be the first person in his post to spend a night at Windsor Castle when he and his wife Lyudmila attend a "dinner and stay-the-night" party tonight as guests of Queen Elizabeth II, a Buckingham Palace spokesman announced today.

Prince Philip, Princess Margaret, Princess Anne and the Queen Mother also will be there. Other guests include Prime Minister Edward Heath and the poet laureate, Sir John Betjeman.

Mr. Smirnovsky is leaving London after seven years as ambassador.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALBUQUERQUE	16	61	Cloudy
ANNEAPOLIS	16	61	Overcast
ANIMAS	16	61	Cloudy
ATLANTA	16	61	Cloudy
BEVERLY	16	61	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	16	61	Cloudy
BOSTON	16	61	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	16	61	Cloudy
BUFFALO	16	61	Cloudy
CALIFORNIA	16	61	Cloudy
CANBERRA	16	61	Cloudy
CARACAS	16	61	Cloudy
COLUMBIA	16	61	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Cloudy
DUBLIN	16	61	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	16	61	Cloudy
FLORENCE	16	61	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	16	61	Cloudy
GENEVA	16	61	Cloudy
HAMBURG	16	61	Cloudy
HONG KONG	16	61	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	16	61	Cloudy
JAKARTA	16	61	Cloudy
LONDON	16	61	Cloudy
LYON	16	61	Cloudy
MADRID	16	61	Cloudy
MILAN	16	61	Cloudy
MONTREAL	16	61	Cloudy
MOSCOW	16	61	Cloudy
MUNICH	16	61	Cloudy
NEW YORK	16	61	Cloudy
NICE	16	61	Cloudy
OSLO	16	61	Cloudy
PARIS	16	61	Cloudy
PRAGUE	16	61	Cloudy
ROME	16	61	Cloudy
SEATTLE	16	61	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	16	61	Cloudy
TOKYO	16	61	Cloudy
VIENNA	16	61	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	16	61	Cloudy
WATSON	16	61	Cloudy
WILSON	16	61	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)



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chemicals for industry and agriculture

On February 1st, 1973, MINOC S.A. a fully-owned subsidiary of ROHM AND HAAS COMPANY (PHILADELPHIA, PA.) has acquired ROHM AND HAAS FRANCE S.A. and in addition, a line of pharmaceutical and veterinary products.

ROHM AND HAAS COMPANY (PHILADELPHIA, PA.) manufactures and plants in all major countries.

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n Extending Nixon Powers

House Defeats Bids to Freeze or Roll Back Prices and Rents

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, April 17 (WP).—The House overwhelmingly rejected all efforts to freeze or roll back prices and rents yesterday and then voted the straight one-year extension of the Economic Stabilization Act that President Nixon had requested. The vote was 293 to 114.

The House first sidetracked, 8 to 147, a Democratic compromise bill to roll back prices and rents to March 15, 1972, and then rejected by similar margins a half-dozen attempts to hold down living costs.

The bill is similar to the Senate version, so the two houses should be able to resolve differences before an Easter recess next week. The present law, which empowers but does not require the president to control wages and prices, expires April 30.

Mr. Nixon invoked the powers of the law for the Phase 1 price freeze, the Phase 2 controls of the voluntarism of Phase 3, which has resulted in rapid and stable price increases.

The lopsided victory for the

President was credited in good part to a lobbying campaign by the big interests that would be adversely affected by price controls, such as farm organizations, bankers, retailers and virtually everyone else in the economy, except consumers.

Majority Leader Thomas P. O'Neill, D., Mass., said some Democrats said they were voting against price ceilings proposed by the party because "the money's on the President's back (for high prices). Let's leave it there."

Rep. O'Neill said that was the wrong attitude.

He said members had been telling him of telephone calls and telegrams they received over the weekend urging them to oppose price controls.

"Never mind the telephone calls from the Chamber of Commerce," Rep. O'Neill urged. "The people want this [the Democrats'] legislation."

Rep. Wright Patman, D., Texas, Banking and Currency Committee chairman and floor manager of the compromise bill, told the House: "The big-business lobbyists have descended on Capitol Hill, and this campaign has been orchestrated by the White House in an attempt to block this legislation."

Republicans apparently were so sure of the outcome that none of them conceded that Phase 3 has not performed effectively and may need to be changed.

Rumors of Freeze

Reports have circulated for the past 10 days that the President is considering a new freeze on all prices to provide the time necessary for tough revisions of Phase 3, which is now conceded to have been less effective than the administration had hoped.

But today, Treasury Secretary George Shultz said Mr. Nixon is not now considering reimposing such a freeze. "A general across-the-board wage-price freeze isn't under active consideration by the President as far as I know," Mr. Shultz said in an interview.

The Banking and Currency Committee had approved a bill rolling prices, interest rates and rents back to levels of Jan. 10, the day before Phase 3 took effect. When Democratic leaders decided last week that they could not pass that bill, they proposed a compromise rollback to March 15.

On the key 258-to-147 vote yesterday that sidetracked this bill and permitted the first vote to come on the one-year extension, not one Republican voted with the Democrats. But 76 Democrats joined the 182 Republicans to give this procedural victory.

An attempt by Rep. Henry Reuss, D., Wis., to freeze prices at yesterday's levels, except for prices paid farmers for agricultural products, was rejected, 263 to 139.

Rep. Reuss said the votes were a "pat on the back for the President for Phase 3."

Rep. Richard T. Hanna, D., Calif., said the votes showed that the House "has the will power of a wet noodle" and predicted that those who voted against price controls "are going to be dead with the public."

Columnist Wins Injunction on FBI Phone Probe

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP).—The FBI was ordered by a federal judge yesterday to quit using telephone records to trace the identity of columnist Jack Anderson's sources.

U.S. District Court Judge John J. Sirica issued the temporary injunction after a hearing in which FBI agent Edward Leary testified that his agency traced the identity of 98 callers by using subpoenaed toll records.

Mr. Anderson and his associate Leslie H. Whitten sought the order on the ground that the FBI was interfering with their right to gather news and had interfered with their function as investigative journalists.

The judge said he would act later on their motion for a permanent order.

The FBI contended it was checking for possible connections between Mr. Anderson, Mr. Whitten and the Indians who took over the Bureau of Indian Affairs building last year and left with several tons of official papers. Mr. Whitten and three Indians were arrested later on charges of possessing stolen CIA documents. The charges were dropped two weeks later.

Kidnapped Turkey Is Home Free At National Zoo in Washington

WASHINGTON, April 17 (WP).—The National Zoo's only caged turkey was "turkey-napped" in the name of the American Indian Sunday and held for \$250,000 ransom. The bird was returned yesterday "because of the turkey's welfare" without the ransom having been paid, acting zoo director John Perry said.

The turkey was stolen by a group which called itself the "Fifty Five" and claimed to be acting in the interests of American Indians. Members of the group made a series of calls to zoo officials yesterday morning, informing them of the theft and demanding \$250,000 for the release of the turkey. Zoo officials said that they did not know of the turkey-napping until they received the first call, and they had no idea how the bird was stolen.

Shortly after 1 p.m., zoo officials received a call from the Alexandria, Va., Animal Shelter, where the turkey had been left. Officials there said that a young man had run in, dumped the bird and a note, and left.

The note said "the political turkey" had been returned "only because of the turkey's welfare." The bird was returned to his pen.



United Press International

MEANINGFULLY MILITANT—An Oglala Sioux Indian, holding his rifle out to show that he means business, said that there is "no way" the government can get him to tear down a roadblock he and others put up to cut off all traffic entering the occupied village of Wounded Knee.

6 Men Hurt in Heavy Gunfire At Wounded Knee Perimeter

From Wire Dispatches

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D., April 17.—Heavy gunfire was exchanged today between federal police and Indians on the perimeter of this besieged village, a few hours after a supply drop was made by three airplanes, a government spokesman said.

Charles Cadieux, an Interior Department official, said that six of the occupiers were wounded, one seriously.

Mr. Cadieux said that the gunfire, which lasted about 1 1/2 hours, began when Indians fired on a government helicopter on a reconnaissance mission on the outskirts of the village, which has been occupied by militant Indians since Feb. 27. The helicopter was not hit, he said, although there was "much fire."

About a half hour later, three government roadblocks came under heavy fire," Mr. Cadieux said, and an hour later the federal marshals and FBI agents at the roadblocks were told to return fire.

The government spokesman said that shortly before dawn three light planes dropped seven packages by parachute into the village. He would not comment on whether he knew the content of the packages or whether the planes had been identified.

An anonymous caller told the Associated Press in New York that the planes were flown by members of the "Wounded Knee militia." He said that 10 parachutes, each carrying about 300 pounds of food staples, were dropped. He said that the delivery was made by anti-war activists who sympathize with the Indians' cause.

Mr. Cadieux also reported that marshals picked up five persons who attempted to leave the village at about 4 a.m. All were charged with interfering with federal officers and were jailed in nearby Pine Ridge.

Meanwhile, American Indian Movement leaders Russell Means and Clyde Bellecourt pleaded not guilty to charges brought against them in the takeover of Wounded Knee. They said afterward that they would ask that their trial be held outside South Dakota.

"We're definitely going to file for a change of venue," Mr. Means said. "Because of the frontier mentality displayed by residents of this state, we don't feel we can get a fair trial in South Dakota—or in Nebraska or North Dakota, for that matter."

Mr. Means and Mr. Bellecourt said that they will travel to other states this week to solicit support for AIM members still under siege in Wounded Knee.

The two leaders were arraigned

3 on Tug Drowned

HULL, England, April 17 (AP).—Three seamen were feared drowned in the North Sea today after being swept from the deck of an English tug when a towline parted. The three were aboard the 193-ton tug Erimus Cross, which was assisting a disabled vessel.

SALT Parley Recessed on Progress Note

GENEVA, April 17 (UPI).—American and Soviet negotiators today adjourned the second round of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks for an 18-day Easter and May Day recess, saying that their 12 meetings so far this year had been "useful and constructive."

The two chief delegates, U. Alexis Johnson of the United States and Vladimir S. Semynov of the Soviet Union, flew back to their capitals after the delegations met for an hour and 45 minutes today.

U.S. officials said that Mr. Johnson would have consultations in Washington, but it was not known whether he would see President Nixon.

"The 12 meetings of the present session have been useful and constructive," conference officials said. "There was mutual agreement to have a short and informal recess until May 4."

SALT began last Nov. 21 and there were 10 meetings before a Christmas recess began on Dec. 21. Negotiations resumed March 12. The talks' first round, SALT-I, resulted in quantitative limitations on anti-missile bases and intercontinental ballistic missiles. The two powers are now seeking to restrict the quality rather than just the numbers of missiles and warheads in their nuclear arsenals.

Vienna Delay Continues

VIENNA, April 17 (UPI).—Western negotiators flew to Brussels today for talks at NATO headquarters on how to get stalled East-West troop-cut negotiations started.

NATO officials said that the Western delegates' sudden departure meant neither an imminent breakthrough nor a deadlock in the Vienna negotiations, which have been delayed two and a half months by disagreement in preparatory talks.

A NATO spokesman said that the Western troop-cut delegates were expected back from Brussels later this week. "There will be no break for Easter," he said.

Air Crash Toll 107

SOLOTHURN, Switzerland, April 17 (AP).—A 28-year-old woman who survived the April 10 crash of a British charter airliner at Hochwald succumbed today to her injuries, raising the death toll to 107. Twenty survivors are still under treatment in Swiss hospitals.

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Affecting U.S., Overseas Bases

Pentagon Hints at More Reductions

By William L. Claiborne

WASHINGTON, April 17 (WP).—Defense Secretary Elliot L. Richardson hinted broadly today that the Pentagon may close more military installations both here and abroad in addition to the previously disclosed plans to shut down or cut back 274 domestic bases.

Mr. Richardson said he would not rule out the possibility of closing more U.S. bases at home in the next several years and revealed that the military has under "intensive examination" measures to reduce installations overseas.

He would not identify any domestic or foreign bases that might be deactivated, but said any future closing will not "prejudice the stability of those areas." He also would not say how many additional bases will be closed.

Mr. Richardson's statement came at a press conference as he unwrapped the details of the announced closings which are expected to save \$3.5 billion over 10 years.

The cutbacks, which had been leaked on Capitol Hill yesterday by the congressional delegations of the states most affected, will eliminate 26,200 civilian and 16,600 military jobs.

The secretary's comment about foreign bases was in apparent response to critics of defense spending who demanded that the Pentagon further reduce its \$78-billion budget by shutting down some overseas operations.

One of the critics, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., said yesterday the Pentagon should have coupled the domestic closings with a reduction of what he said are 2,300 military installations abroad.

The Defense Department said today it only has 1,962 bases and military "properties" overseas, including small radar tracking sites and other noncombatant operations. A Pentagon official said only 322 of those are "significant" installations.

Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., and Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield of Montana said they hoped Congress would now take a new look at the expenditures for overseas bases.

"The overseas bases are even more expensive as they do not contribute to the domestic U.S. economy and in fact create an adverse balance of payments," Sen. Proxmire said.

Sen. Mansfield said the plans to continue pressing for withdrawal of U.S. forces from Europe.

Mr. Richardson claimed that, not counting South Vietnam and Thailand, the United States has already shut down or cut back 249 bases in 19 countries since 1969, eliminating 56,000 military and 41,000 civilian jobs. He said

235 of those moves were outright closures.

He said the end of U.S. involvement in Vietnam will permit the Pentagon to redirect defense money to weapons research and modernization and prevent the government with the opportunity to close obsolete or inefficient bases.

Among the bases to be closed, beginning next year, are 29 Navy installations, six Air Force bases and five Army bases. The Navy shutdowns include the 172-year-old Boston Navy Yard and the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard in San Francisco, with a combined loss of 10,700 jobs.

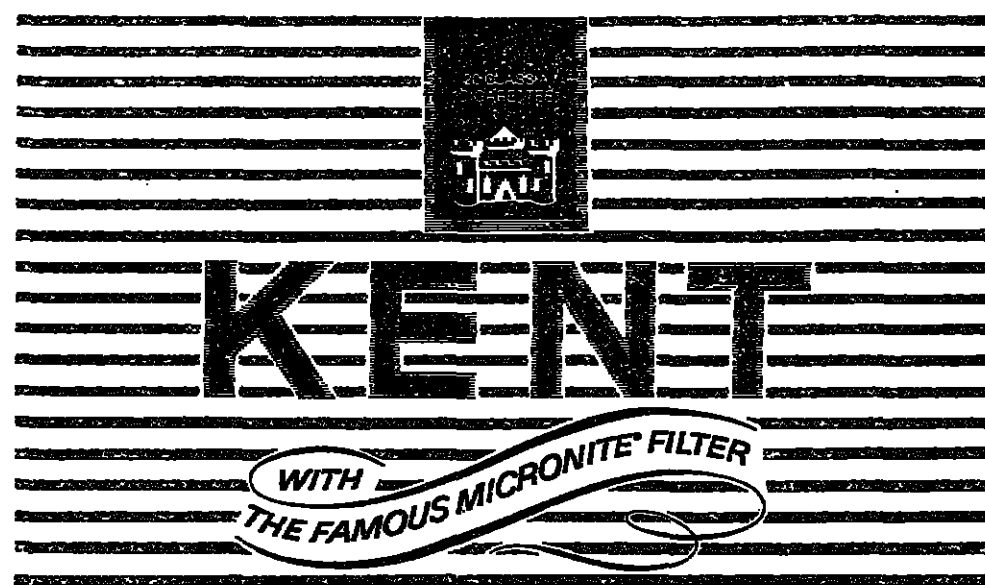
Additionally, Navy warship bases in Newport, R.I., Long Beach, Calif., and Key West, Fla., will be closed.

Mr. Richardson said those big Navy bases became expendable because of the increasingly important role of the aircraft carrier in the surface fleet. He said the bases no longer are capable of handling modern aircraft carriers.

The closing of five Army bases and the "realignment" of 30 others, Mr. Richardson said, reflects a reduction in troop strength from 1.6 million men in 1968 to a projected 804,000 next year.

The Army cutbacks, Mr. Richardson said, will trim 4,500 combined military-civilian jobs at an annual saving of \$87.8 million.

The Air Force will close Westover AFB, Chicago, Ill.; Otis AFB, Bourne, Mass.; McCoy AFB, Florida; Hamilton AFB, Calif.; Ramey AFB in Puerto Rico and Forbes AFB in Kansas.



What a good time for the good taste of a Kent.



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Czech Rabbit Check

PRAGUE, April 17 (AP).—There were 1.5 million rabbits in Czechoslovakia at the end of 1972, the news agency CTK reports. It did not say how the count was made.

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Quick Action Needed, WHO Director Warns

Britain Protests Israeli Agents' Use of False Passports

BERN, April 17. (Reuters).—A member of the Czechoslovakian Embassy here has left Switzerland after being expelled by the government, it was announced today. The official, who was not identified, had been ordered to leave "on account of his activities in an information service." The announcement did not elaborate.



POLLS GOING TO THE VOTERS—Local council elections were held over the weekend in Hungary and in some remote regions election officials took the ballot boxes to the voters—in this case shepherds in an eastern area.

3 Picasso Children File Legitimization Suit

Libyan Purge of Foreign Ideology

The president urged the formation of "popular committees" in every village, town, school, college and firm to put into practice his five-point program. It calls for suspension of existing laws and introduction of new ones, implementation of Islamic thoughts, distribution of arms and purging Libya of "political sickness."

Picasso Stolen in Paris
PARIS, April 17 (Reuters).—A

Another Picasso work, as well as a number of canvases by leading impressionists, was stolen from the Cannes home of a wealthy French oilman.

He agreed that the Salisbury-Lisbon route was a possible new service for Air Rhodesia. He said he did not anticipate any objections from the Portuguese government.

per committee met to finish a

Franjeh Starts Seeking Premier

Outgoing Premier Saeb Salam resigned last week after the Israeli raid on Beirut in which three Palestinian guerrilla leaders were killed.

Mr. Salami gave no reason for his resignation, but sources said he decided to step down after failing to obtain from Mr. Frangieh the dismissal of the commander of the armed forces for not resisting the Israeli raiders.

A Jet Aviation spokesman said the three planes it handled—720s, short-haul versions of the Boeing-707—used to belong to a Frankfurt firm which went out of business early in 1972. Recently, he said, the 720s were sold to a Liechtenstein firm, ICA, but were resold and then ticketed for delivery to Lisbon. He said he did not know the identity of the purchaser who got the planes from ICA.

In Vaduz, the capital of Liechtenstein, a government official said no company with the initials IAC was registered in the trade directory.

U.K. Drive on Obscenity
LONDON, April 17 (UPI).—Prime Minister Edward Heath received a petition against pornography today which an organizer said was signed by 1,350,000 persons.

The 396-member body, meeting for the first time this year, will discuss and endorse Mr. Brezhnev's recent negotiations with West Germany and the United States in connection with his state visits to Bonn and Washington in May and June.

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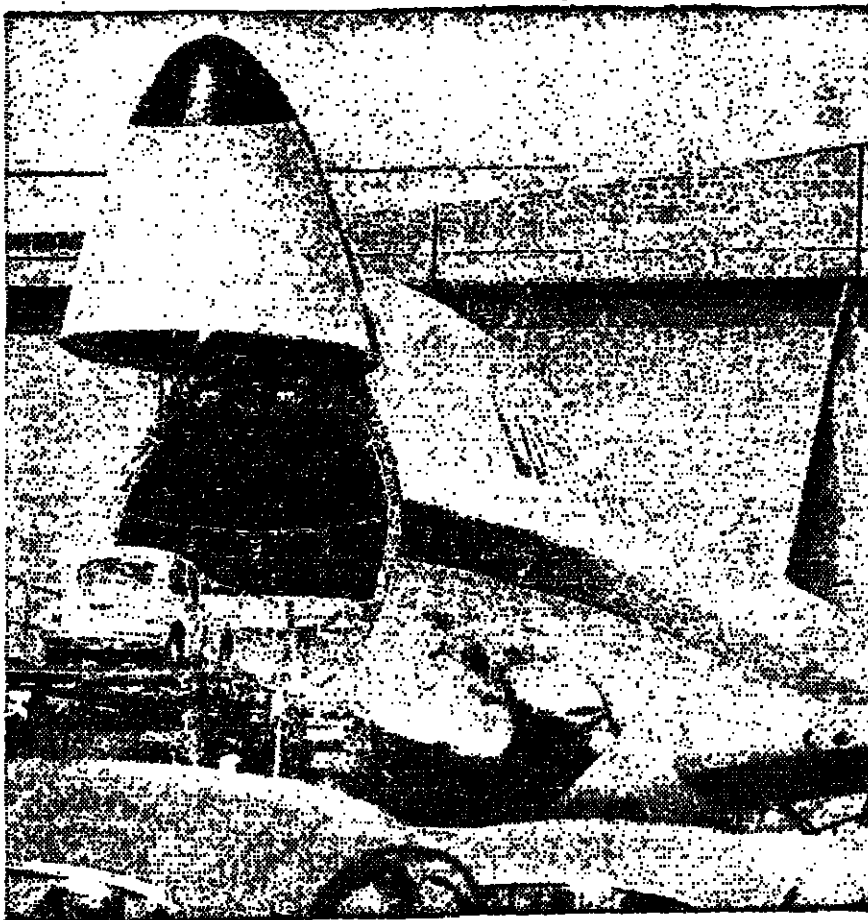
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Britain Protests Israeli Agents' Use of False Passports

BERN, April 17. (Reuters).—A member of the Czechoslovakian Embassy here has left Switzerland after being expelled by the government, it was announced today. The official, who was not identified, had been ordered to leave "on account of his activities in an information service." The announcement did not elaborate.

Qadhafi Urges Libyan Purge of Foreign Ideology

Denouncing bureaucracy, the Libyan leader also told the people "to trample with their feet" any bourgeois office that fails to meet their needs.

The president urged the formation of "popular committees" in every village, town, school, college and firm to put into practice his five-point program. It calls for suspension of existing laws and introduction of new ones, implementation of Islamic thoughts, distribution of arms and purging Libya of "political sickness."

The Collapsing 'Truce'

With the United States renewing its bombing of Laos and South Vietnam using a version of the "hot pursuit" doctrine to justify its incursion into Cambodia, peace in Indochina seems as far away as in the days before the truce was agreed upon. The international peace-keeping supervisory commission has been trying to get to the scene of the shot-down helicopter in which some of its members were killed—which would seem the most obvious and simplest of its duties—and it is perfectly clear that the North Vietnamese have been increasing their forces in the South.

From the standpoint of the United States, the extent of any future involvement presents questions of national policy: whether further military action in Southeast Asia would serve any useful purpose, and whether that determination is to be made by the President alone, or with specific endorsement by Congress.

From the international standpoint, in the midst of truce-breaking that followed the cease-fire, it is a question of where the principal guilt for the present state of affairs rests. This is not easy to decide, given the variety of ideological and personal aims that are being pressed by force of arms in the battered lands of Indochina. Particularly in Cambodia, where the government is weak and the opposition represents a number of

often contradictory purposes, the main source of trouble is hard to find.

Nevertheless, there is a growing body of indications, and of evidence, that Hanoi has not withdrawn its troops from Laos or Cambodia, and that it is sending more men and arms into South Vietnam. This breaches the Paris agreements, and in a way is central to those agreements. In the first place, no one seriously doubts that without North Vietnamese regular troops, the situation in Laos and Cambodia could be reduced to some sort of order, and South Vietnam would stand a better chance of a reasonable political settlement.

And then there is the question of Hanoi's goals. Everyone knows that the government there believes Vietnam should one day be united. But is this to be accomplished by a continuing test of strength in the field, or at the polls? As for Laos and Cambodia, is North Vietnam fighting to establish friendly governments on its borders—or extend those borders to cover all of Indochina?

This last possibility was implicit throughout the Vietnamese war, but Hanoi's ambitions (actual or feared) were obscured by discussions over America's ambitions. Now, when the United States is chiefly represented by the B-52s, the issue of just what Hanoi wants and how it hopes to get it becomes increasingly important.

Wheat, Russians and Speculators

The wheat harvest will begin in a few weeks. The question is whether the Nixon administration can manage our foreign grain sales less incompetently this year than last. The Soviet Union bought 400 million bushels of American wheat last summer, under circumstances that have never been fully disclosed. The sale was heavily subsidized, to the benefit of the Russians, to the enrichment of the middlemen, and to the great expense of the American taxpayer. President Nixon subsequently offered, rather defensively, the opinion that the United States was not "schooled," a term that he coined for the occasion. But the President's judgment is not likely to be the final one on the great wheat sale.

The aura of scandal and misapplied subsidies is not the only disquieting aspect of the sale. The subsidies, at least, have been discontinued. But there was a profound lack of any forethought, on the part of the administration, regarding the effects of this huge sale. The first result was a sharp increase in the price of wheat, from roughly \$1.50 a bushel to \$2.50. That means about a cent and a half more for a loaf of bread and, since wheat is sometimes fed to animals, it also contributes to the price of meat. But there have been further effects that now appear to be even more serious. The tremendous strain on railroads, elevators and port loading facilities has created a series of bottlenecks and backups which, in turn, are interfering with the delivery of a great range of products.

The Agriculture Department has offered a tentative guess that this summer, the Russians will buy perhaps only half as much foreign grain as they did in 1972. But that is still only a guess. Russian harvests depend crucially on the weather over the next several months. But if the Russians should decide to buy grain again, they will not have a wide choice of suppliers. Of the world's five major grain exporters, three—Australia, Argentina and South Africa—are in the Southern Hemisphere. Their crops are already in, and they are no better this year than they were last year. That leaves Canada and the United States. But this year the U.S. situation is different. The United States no longer has

large stocks of surplus wheat carried over from previous years. Unusual purchases would have a drastic effect on prices.

The first and simplest precaution for the administration to take is to require all export sales to be registered immediately and publicly. Export quotas and controls are a thoroughly bad idea and ought not to be considered. At a time when the United States is pressing other countries to stop discriminating against U.S. farm products, it would be ludicrous to impose embargoes on sales. Even more important, the United States is the proprietor of the world's most advanced and productive agricultural system and it has to use an old-fashioned term—a moral duty to meet the threat of hunger in other countries. But both the government and the farmers are entitled to know how much has been sold. The trading companies will doubtless protest any rule of disclosure. There is a tradition of secrecy and speculation. It is a tradition that serves them well, but not the public interest. When large governments, capable of spending hundreds of millions of dollars at a crack, come into the grain trade, it is wantonly risky to let them play a market organized for small private buyers. The time has come for the U.S. government to change the rules.

Some sales are a good deal more useful than others. The Japanese, for example, buy from us steadily, year in and year out. They not only offer a stable market to our farmers, but the constant flow encourages the large investments needed for transportation equipment to move their grain efficiently across the continent and into ships. It is the one-shot deals, of which the Russian sale is the most spectacular example, that become disruptive and expensive. The railroads and ports are not currently equipped to handle this additional load and, since no one knows whether the Russians will buy again this year, no one wants to make the long-term investments in freight cars and elevators that would be required. The past year has demonstrated quite adequately that the international trade in food cannot be left to a process of private speculation and public surprise.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Not the SST Again?

A little-noticed item in President Nixon's proposed budget suggests that the supersonic transport plane still has a champion or two in the White House. The sum of \$8.8 million is included to cover further studies of the plane's possible effect on the stratosphere.

The persistence of the SST's promoters within the government is remarkable on at least three counts. Financially, it seems far-fetched for the administration to find even this modest sum to spare when it is paring all other programs to the bone—particularly when the foreign-made Concorde is losing potential customers.

Politically, the move flies in the face of a congressional decision which flatly rejected the SST in spite of the huge sums already

spent on it. And scientifically, the administration already has the opinion of a panel of scientists appointed by the National Research Council that "the possibility of serious effects on the normal ozone content cannot be dismissed." The thinning of the ozone shield, for one, could allow the unshielded ultraviolet sunlight to do severe damage to all animal life.

With an array of fiscal, political and scientific factors against it, the case for the SST at this late date would seem to rest solely on the advantage to a tiny handful of people of crossing the oceans in three or four hours instead of six or seven—scarcely a reason for reviving a discredited project which is still being liquidated at public expense.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 18, 1898

WASHINGTON.—War with Spain is now generally considered almost certain. The House leaders are not sure they can hold their forces, but they believe the Republicans will stand by the President. The question has to some extent become political. The Democrats nearly unanimously advocating the recognition of the Cuban Republic. This injection of politics aroused great indignation and concern among the President's friends. The President told his friends that he would not sign the Senate resolution demanding the recognition of Cuban independence.

Fifty Years Ago

April 18, 1923

LONDON.—Commenting on Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's spirit photograph demonstrations in America, G.K. Chesterton refers to the famous Cenotaph picture taken in London on Armistice Day as "perfectly disgusting." Interviewed by a reporter of the New York Herald, Mr. Chesterton, with characteristic paradox, said: "I object to spiritualism not because it is a fraud, but because it is a reality." He added that there is considerable truth in spiritualism, but he objects chiefly because the spirits evoked are evil ones.



'It's Called Separation of Powers—We Separate You From Your Powers'

Joan of Arc in a Sari

By C. L. Sulzberger

SRINAGAR, Kashmir, India.—The Nehru family of Kashmiri Brahmins has already furnished India with two prime ministers and it is no accident that the second, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, should have adopted as her special hero Joan of Arc, about whom the first, Jawaharlal Nehru, wrote when he was a political prisoner of the British.

The Maid of Orleans, so separated in time and space from the distinguished descendants of this lovely mountain vale, had as her goal the expulsion of England from her country. This was the primordial objective of Mrs. Gandhi's father. But, in addition, the French warrior-saint had a will power that the present chief of the world's largest democratic government seeks to emulate.

"I admire her," said the prime minister in a recent conversation, "for seeing the necessity to do something regardless of whether it was appreciated or not. And, as for how it was appreciated, you know her end. But she knew she was right and she pursued her goal all out, even when no one was with her at the start. Unless one tackles problems with that determination, regardless of sacrifice, nothing can be done."

Limited Resemblance
The resemblance between the two is limited to indomitable resolution. Mrs. Gandhi is no heavy-set girl in medieval armor but a delicately featured, fringed woman who, when she talked with me, was wearing a green sari set off by a dashing yellow sash. Yet there was no mistaking the iron determination hidden beneath her velvet complexion.

Although virtually all of our talk was on a background of peace, it became clear the deciding factor in her approach to policy is what she calls the "interest" of the Indians who, as she puts it, comprise a large chunk of the world. That word "interest" intrudes time and again in her discussion of both internal and external affairs.

She seems pleased that there is an evident détente in relations with the United States. She insists India will never be beholden to the Soviet Union or any other power. Indeed, she gave permission to quote her scorching printed remarks that Moscow might receive naval facilities on the Indian Ocean.

"We deny this categorically," she said. "We have no intention of giving any facilities or bases to any country."

Wants Stability

Even with China, she indicates, New Delhi would like a better atmosphere. Peking was once regarded as a great friend but ever since the Chinese took over Tibet the mood has soured. "The Sino-Pakistan alliance was wormwood. Things have not improved, apparently, but Mrs. Gandhi feels it is in Asia's interest to have a strong India, not in terms of military power but stability.

This stability is not always assured. Last year's harvest was bad. A shortage of rains dried up reservoirs and wells, making a shortage in drinking water. There has been a partial—but only partial—recovery in grain production.

The death is exacerbated by the fact that the Indian people are more politically conscious and have come to expect more. Violence and indiscipline are the

noted in various regions. This may in part be a break due to the apathy of a colonial past and also to the depicting of violence in movies, television and press reports.

Mrs. Gandhi, having led her country to its greatest military victory in the Bangladesh war with Pakistan, is now trying to firm up the internal economic position. Nevertheless, she affirms no undemocratic measures are contemplated. When asked if there is truth in reports she might nationalize India's free press, she answers categorically: "Never. On the contrary, we have no intention at all of doing this."

Externally, the quintessential questions are nonalignment and Pakistan. Despite a brilliantly successful Soviet policy of moving

steadily into India's diplomatic and economic outlook, New Delhi insists it will not permit its gratitude for political backing or industrial help to cloud its vision of independent Indian interests. Recent warm breezes blowing toward America may be related to this.

As for Pakistan, India is often accused of conspiring to destroy that country, already desperately weakened by the loss of its eastern wing and simmering with autonomous movements. But Mrs. Gandhi, seeing how its disappearance would suck dangerous elements into the resulting vacuum, insists that the end of Pakistan would menace not only India but Asian peace. Time alone will judge the veracity or accuracy of this view.

Reflections on Leisure

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—It has been my impression that the American people are a nervous people, and that for all that this is a disadvantage, there are benefits to be got from it. They tell you that a nervous people cannot sit still long enough to enjoy a poem or a sunset, and that is true, and deplorable. On the other hand, nervous people get quite a lot done, in a short space of time.

The most conspicuous corporate miracle of recent years was of course the moon shot. It is said to have cost a great deal more than it might have cost because we are a nervous people. So that when the scientists, reaching an obstacle in the development of the moon missile, came up with three hypothetical solutions, the American way was not to try one of them first hoping it would work, and then the second, and the third, if only necessary, but to start them all simultaneously, even knowing that, at best, two of them would be useless.

There are some Englishmen who are used to getting things done and are maddened to the point of senselessness by the lack of delay. I forget how long it took to build the great turnpike that girl New York City, but under Robert Moses nothing ever took very long. However, they tell you in London about the great excitement when, approximately 20 years after it was conceived, they finally got around to inaugurating a two or three-mile overpass leading towards the airport. Such was the municipal excitement that the Lord Mayor scheduled a showbiz opening, and invited Miss Jane Russell to ride the length of the overpass and cut the ribbon at the other end. Her remarks are given in the English memory. As she snipped, she said, "Ah, declare, this is the cutest I'll ever overpass I ever did see." The English had not conceived it as an attraction at Disneyland. By extension, this is the kind of thing that keeps the English from building ships, competitively, or even automobiles. Their pace is down to a slow, slow crawl.

The Swiss have long had the reputation of being doers. A Swiss engineer will look at a mountain and declare that it should be penetrated, and the cartographers of that very moment begin designing new road maps. Habitually the Germans are doers, and the Japanese, and

the Chinese appear to be making considerable strides. The Chinese key is manpower. It is much easier, in China, rather than to manufacture a screwdriver, to produce somebody and use his fingers. Whereas in America everyone concedes that there is such a thing as the superman, the concept is unknown in China. If you fall on the street, you don't put five men to work clearing it, you put 500 or 5,000 to work and, sure enough, the snow disappears.

One has to guard against efficiency as a spastic imperative. I was recently at a Swiss clinic to remove a polyp in my eye, and my amiable, competent doctor sped about the place as though he had the labors of Hercules to complete on that day. I tried to fix his attention on my particular grievance, but failed on three successive visits, whereupon I decided to use cunning. I opened my typewriter and tapped out in telegraphic message: AM HAVING DIFFICULTY CLOSING RIGHT EYE ACCOUNT IRRITATION IN EYE-LID STOP CAN YOU RECOMMEND RELIEF STOP REGARDS WFB.

The next time he came into the room, without a word I shoved the paper into his hands, and without a word he creased it, put it in his pocket, peered into my eye, washed me good morning, and left. On the other hand, that doctor is going to cure a whole lot of eyes before he's through.

Hyped-Up Tempo

The hyped-up tempo of American life is one of the things that have gone against the grain of the new generation, which is rather more reflective than its predecessors. Here and there one sees an inchoate ideology of leisure, which is Luddite in its implications. The way they put it is: What is the real purpose of continued economic growth? Why not just let things go at the current rate, enjoy them more, and enjoy life more? Surely there is much to be said for the ambler's alternative, and there is an American prototype in the stolid whittler, who sits in the town square, sometimes silent, sometimes fantasizing Will Rogers. But—and don't you forget it—there have got to be the other types too. The world cannot get on without them. STOP.

Claire Sterling From Rome:

As far as law and order is concerned, things are going from bad to worse.

ROME—Obligated last week to ask parliament for four votes of confidence in 24 hours, after being out-voted for the 11th time in 10 months—a record even for Italy—Premier Giulio Andreotti's government is plainly done for. Its actuarial chances were never very good, and if it hasn't collapsed yet after the latest parliamentary fiasco, it is only because, at the moment, even a nongovernment like this one seems better than none.

For all his undoubted ability and reputation as Italy's least flappable politician, Premier Andreotti has failed to beat the enormous odds against him. His centrist cabinet, formed after the traumatic dissolution of parliament and emergency elections last spring, was supposed to offer a brisk new alternative to a center-left coalition which argued itself to death after a decade of unrivaled political torment. But except for a switch in labels from center-left to center-right as the conservative Liberals (32 percent of the electorate) replaced the departing Socialists (28 percent), the incoming government has hardly been distinguishable from its predecessors for Italians to whom, by now, all governments in Rome look alike.

Not Real Majority

At best, the Andreotti cabinet could count on no more than a 19-vote majority in the Chamber of Deputies, which, Italy not being England, is really no majority at all. Since a third of Andreotti's dominant Christian Democratic party—the leftist third—has been hostile to his experiment from the start, he could never be sure of mustering what few spare votes he supposedly had. Repeatedly since last summer, despite shifts to rush straggling deputies to Rome, Christian Democratic "franchise" or snipers have taken advantage of secret balloting in parliament to vote against government proposals or by-passed crippling opposition amendments. The results have further limited the few political options remaining to democratic forces here, as well as being economically ruinous in the fourth straight year of Italy's worst recession since the war.

For all the government's cheery hints of better times around the corner, the country's "wounded" economy, as Guido Carli of the Central Bank calls it, has never recovered from the blow inflicted by expropriated workers in the hot autumn of 1969. The Italian miracle of the '60s and '70s, when the annual growth rate averaged a hearty 7 percent, is evidently a thing of the past. If the growth rate has finally crept back from nearly zero in 1971 to 3 percent in 1972, that has merely brought production back to 1970 levels. Friction, which has also dropped to nearly zero, have stayed there, and by expropriated workers in the hot autumn of 1969. The Italian miracle of the '60s and '70s, when the annual growth rate averaged a hearty 7 percent, is evidently a thing of the past. If the growth rate has finally crept back from nearly zero in 1971 to 3 percent in 1972, that has merely brought production back to 1970 levels.

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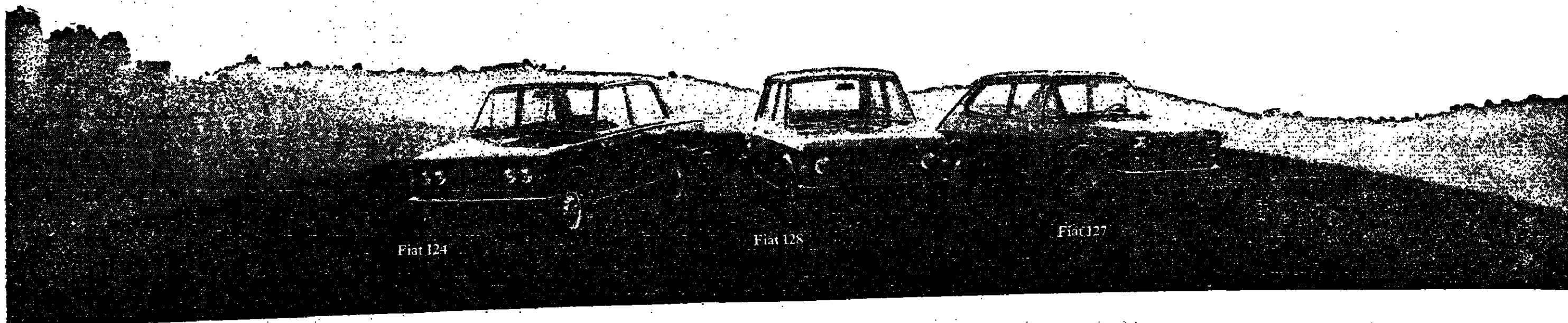
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MOVIES IN PARIS

The Seamy Side of Espionage

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 17 (IHT).—Films about international intrigue were once bathed in romantic glamour. Marlene Dietrich, with characteristic chic, faced the firing squad undaunted, condemned for high treason. Greta Garbo held Gustav von Seyffertitz at pistol point to allow her lover to escape with the military plans. You may sample the old-time approach in "Casablanca," now on view in Paris, but it belongs to yesterday.



Some years ago, Jean Le Carré's novel, "The Spy Who Came From the Cold," exposed the seamy side of espionage and the movies adopted that point of view.

"Scorpio" (at the Etoile in English) is the latest of these debunking jobs. Though denuded of the melodramas of E. Phillips Oppenheim, it contains sufficient excitement to quicken its bleak, unromanticized happenings. A CIA agent (Burt Lancaster) is suspected by his

Burt Lancaster, one of the principals in the spy thriller "Scorpio."



"Les Noirs Rouges" (at another of the Etoile's cinemas) is allegedly based on a murder case recently before the French courts. The censors, therefore, delayed its release lest it prejudice the judge and jury. How closely the screen play follows the trial's evidence need not be measured here. What we have is the off-kilter tale of an adulterous wife who, with the aid of her lover, slays her husband. On this occasion the lover has already poisoned his ailing wife to set himself free.

Frank Vosper dramatized the similar Thompson-Bryant case in "People Like Us" and Sophie Trevelyan dramatized the similar Ruth Synder-Judd Gray case in "Machinal," but neither achieved the gripping power attained by Zola in "Thérèse Raquin," when, without drawing on any actual

case, he invented a story on the subject, "Les Noirs Rouges" is, in a sense, "Thérèse Raquin" in modern clothes and with its setting promoted to the upper-class world. But Claude Chabrol has made nothing of the motive that dominated the Zola novel: The troubling conscience that hovers over the guilty couple. In his version the bloodstained lovers appear to assume that they were within their rights in committing the crime.

The first third of the film is extremely sluggish, the wearying life of a provincial town having been drawn with a heavy hand. Certainly here the scene could have been set with telling details, sparing the spectator such unnecessary boredom. Interest quickens when the wife begins paying nocturnal calls on her lover and is surprised on her return home one morning by her

cynical husband who manipulates the situation to his financial benefit. Michel Piccoli and Stéphane Audran, both sound players, are unable to make the murder-minded lovers sympathetic, though the figure of the husband is turned into a ridiculous caricature to aid their efforts. In this role Claude Pieplu, puffing cigarettes and speaking in squeaky tones, a very monument of obnoxious pomposity, is exceedingly entertaining, copying the acting honors. After much sensational publicity "Les Noirs Rouges" emerges as just another movie.

Burglar alarms again break the stillness of the night in Claude Lelouch's latest comedy-thriller, "La Bonne Année" (at the Normandie), in which a pardoned convict goes back to his old ways,

staging a robbery of the Van Cleef and Arpels shop on the Croisette in Cannes. Lino Ventura, who has committed enough crimes on the screen to warrant 20,000 years in Sing Sing, is the likable Yegg man who between one New Year's Eve and another seeks to make a final haul and retire. François Fabian is his comic assistant and Lelouch has mounted this spectacle of thieving trickery in a slick and snappy production. The parts are better than the whole and one is apt to remember the lively bits of business—such as Mireille Mathieu confronted with one of her impersonators, the bachelor dinner in a Hotel Carlton suite, Ventura's courtship of Françoise Fabian, here bearing a striking resemblance to the young Gloria Swanson—than the complicated ways and means of performing a jewel robbery.

MUSIC IN GERMANY

A Rare Opportunity At the Berlin Opera

By Paul Moor

BERLIN, April 17 (IHT).—The new double bill at the Deutsche Oper Berlin consists of Béla Bartók's "Duke Bluebeard's Castle" and Igor Stravinsky's "Oedipus Rex." Both works, staged as operas, make one step signifies the opening of a door.

This production has made color transparencies of Mr. Mathieu's abstract swirls and dribbles and projected them, one after the other, on the cyclorama encircling the stage. At times the projectionists at last night's performance had evident difficulty focusing their apparatus. Sometimes this made sense, apparently, and sometimes it didn't, which tended to confuse and annoy. The projections provide no surprises to anyone familiar with Mr. Mathieu's action painting (seven of his canvases, totaling in area something approximating a football field, hang in the house foyer at the moment) but they had only occasional relevance upon the music and text and one wondered idly whether they might not have served just as well for "Oedipus Rex," which followed.

Wilhelm Reinking designed that, considerably more conventionally and effectively. Within an almost stationary approach the staging, Mr. Schick achieves an effect with great economy of means, as when Jokasta, before her final exit, leans back and extends a hand toward Oedipus's back in a gesture of infinite poignancy.

This company could have a real contribution by commissioning a new German version of the narrator's text. To cite only one typically prolific instance, Oedipus's terse but tender valedictory to the banished Oedipus, "On t'aimait," comes rolling out in German as "Wie sehr hat man Dich geliebt."

Ruth Hesse and Ingvar Wittel distinguished themselves in the Bartók, although the orchestral volume permitted by Heinrich Hollreiter often made their words indistinguishable. In the Stravinsky, the singers repeatedly strained against Mr. Hollreiter's leisurely beat, but he remained unmoved. Donald Grobe and Patricia Johnson stood out as the tragic incestuous couple of Greek myth, ably supported by Hans Günter Nonke, Victor von Halem, Helmut Krebs, Tomislav Neralic and, as a suave narrator, Peter Mathe.

In spite of shortcomings, these productions offer a by no means common opportunity to encounter two important 20th-century scores in staged performances.

Crocodiles, Alligators

Said to Face Extinction

MORGES, Switzerland, April 17 (Reuters).—Fifteen of the 21 existing species of crocodiles and alligators are on the verge of extinction because of uncontrolled hunting for the leather trade, and conservation experts have drawn up a plan to save them, the World Wildlife Fund has announced.

The program hinges on sanctuaries, assessment of trade and a survey of species.

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Breadcrumbs in the Casserole or Cooking by Tape Recordings

By Richard Flaks

NEW YORK (NYT).—"Hi! This is Jim Beard" the voice on the Cook-Along With James Beard cassette declares.

And then, if you're a cook of some accomplishment, Mr. Beard, the renowned culinary expert, proceeds to insult you with respectful instructions, superfluous information and paternal admonitions.

On the other hand, if you're more afraid of insults from dinner guests than from a tape recorder, if 8th grade Home Ec is the closest you ever got to the Cordon Bleu, and if you would find television's Galloping Gourmet incomprehensible even at a trot, then this series of 10 meticulously prepared tapes isn't all bad. In fact, it's mostly good.

Mr. Beard doesn't exactly take the cook by the hand (at \$6.95 for two menus—one on each side of each cassette—perhaps he should) but he does move so carefully through the steps of each dish on the menu that it's difficult to go astray. And since

Mr. Beard has planned just what you'll do when, there's no last-minute frenzy.

A typical menu is topped by chicken béarnaise (casseroled chicken parts seasoned with celery and 40 cloves of garlic—Mr. Beard assures you that your guests won't reek with garlic because garlic changes its nature over time into something subtle). The chicken is accompanied by green beans, amandine and bananas flambé ("The best dessert you ever had," the voice on the tape insists).

While the printed instructions that come with each tape don't include the actual recipes, they do have some helpful hints: a note on how long the entire menu will take to prepare, a shopping list, a list of necessary utensils, a note on optional advance preparation and suggestions for bread and wine.

The taped cook-by-the-numbers instructions are interrupted periodically by a tone that sounds like a department store signal. It's the order to turn off the tape while you complete preparations up to that point. When the tape is turned back on, Mr. Beard frequently asks if you've done what you were told to do, and then proceeds.

Mr. Beard's voice is soothing, coy and dictatorial.

"I don't want you to worry about that chicken cooking in the oven—it's doing just fine," he says during the chicken béarnaise tape.

"Could you resist tasting that cream?" he asks as you're preparing the whipped cream for a dessert with the chicken béarnaise menu. "It's pretty terrific, isn't it? . . . No more tasting now."

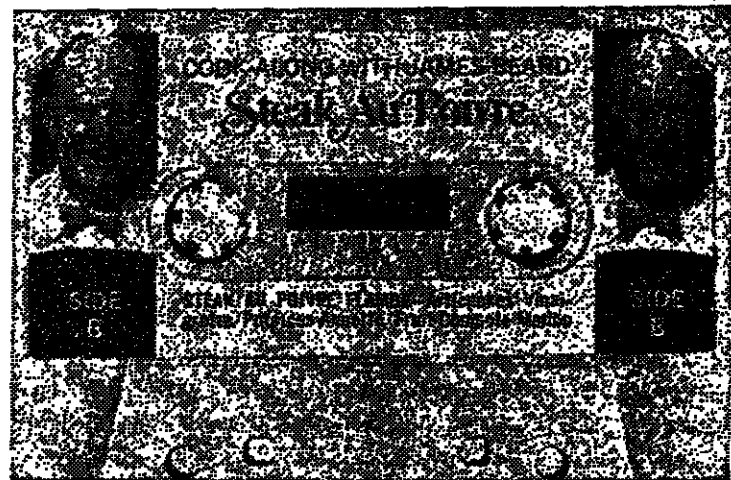
At one point during the pot roast Milano instructions, he inquires about whether the water-cress salad is already in the bowl—"If it isn't, put it there," he orders.

The tapes, which will be available after April 23, have a number of drawbacks. When you leave your guests to make the béarnaise flambé after serving the chicken béarnaise, Mr. Beard is going to boom out (the maestro never whispers) inquiries about whether the chicken got the raves he said it would.

Since there are no printed recipes and since every dish has its place in Mr. Beard's scheme of things, it's awkward to take a dish from one menu and move it to another.

And the careless cook is going to end up with breadcrumbs in the casserole.

Quibbling aside, when one chef managed finished making that pot



roast Milano in her Brooklyn kitchen, she testified that it was the best roast ever to come out of any of her pots. And that, as Mr. Beard would probably be the first to exuberantly say, is what these tapes are all about.

For cooks who simply can't put blind faith in James Beard's voice, or who harbor a phobic belief that the cassette player will fall while the chicken béarnaise is in midflight, here's a visual to go with the audio. It's a recipe adapted from Mr. Beard's taped instructions.

CHICKEN BEARNAISE

3 ribs celery
12 small clusters parsley (or two tablespoons dried parsley)
2/3 cup olive or peanut oil
6 chicken legs with thighs (breasts may be substituted)
40 cloves of garlic
2 teaspoons salt
1 teaspoon freshly ground pepper
1/4 teaspoon nutmeg
1 teaspoon dried tarragon
1/2 cup white wine (or dry vermouth)

1. Preheat oven to 375 degrees.
2. Cut celery in long julienne strips 1/4-inch wide and lay them on the bottom of a 6-quart casserole to form a bed; add the parsley.
3. Pour oil into a deep bowl and dip three of the pieces of chicken in the oil so both sides

are covered. Place the chicken on top of the celery and parsley. Sprinkle 20 garlic cloves over the chicken.

4. Dip remaining chicken in oil; add to the pot and add the rest of the garlic. Sprinkle salt, pepper, nutmeg and tarragon evenly over chicken; add remaining oil to the casserole.

5. Pour wine over chicken.
6. Measure a piece of aluminum foil slightly larger than top of casserole and drape it over the edges, then place casserole cover over that, sealing the pot.
7. Leave untouched in the oven for 1 1/2 hours. Serve with the sauce.

Yield: six servings.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, April 17 (IHT).—This is how critics rate new film productions in New York:

"State of Siege," the Costa-Gavras film that was ousted from the opening program at the American Film Institute in Washington, D.C., was described as "riveting" and "possibly inflammatory" in The New York Times. But says Vincent Canby, "it raises so many complex and important moral questions that to attack it for oversimplification may be just a discreet form of rationalization, of looking the other way." The screenplay (by Franco Solinas) is based on the kidnap and murder of Dan A. Mitrione, an Italian-born American. In August, 1971, in Monterey, California, Mitrione was executed by the Tupamaros after the Uruguayan government refused to release 150 political prisoners in exchange for his life and that of another captive. After Mitrione's murder, Canby says, questions began to arise about his real role in Uruguay where he was ostensibly working for the U.S. Agency for International Development. Among the many questions raised by "State of Siege," Canby says, "is one relating to the filmmaker's responsibility to stick to the truth of an event even when it might be inconvenient." The Solinas screenplay changes names, alludes to the setting indirectly and suggests that the ALD (Armed Liberation Front) was "a major architect" of governmental terrorism.



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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1973

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EEC Prices Still Gaining At Sharp Rate

Upsurge in Food Costs,
Tax Increases Cited

BRUSSELS, April 17 (AP-DJ).—Inflation has slowed somewhat in Common Market countries that recently imposed price controls, but the overall cost of living in the EEC continued its sharp climb recently, the EEC Executive Commission said today in its latest monthly economic report.

Industrial production maintained its lively expansion in recent months and unemployment was generally falling, due to both the business upswing and a mild winter. But only West Germany had a surplus in its trade, seasonally adjusted, with nonmember countries, the commission said.

On prices, the report noted that the Netherlands' freeze last November appeared to have slowed consumer price increases. In Belgium, where the advance price index of price rises was strengthened, there was a similar trend. And in France, the February rise was slight after the blue-added tax was cut in January.

Throughout the EEC, there was persistent upsurge in food prices, especially in Great Britain and Ireland. An appreciable increase in prices of industrial products and continued rises in the service sector also added to the pressure, which was amplified by Italy by imposition of a value-added tax on Jan. 1.

Construction grew with good weather and increased demand for housing. The steel industry, as stimulated by stock rebuilding and higher export orders, machinery and equipment makers benefited from the business upswing, which prompted companies to expand their production capacities. In some consumer goods, production bottlenecks were noted.

Structural unemployment was still high in some member countries, especially Italy and Ireland. In Britain, the unemployment rate was down in February to 9 percent from 9.7 percent in April, 1972. In Germany, France and Britain, unfilled job vacancies rose appreciably. Some signs of strain were evident in certain sectors in France and Germany. Germany registered a seasonal adjusted monthly trade surplus of \$720 million in January. This was the small surplus in Belgium and Luxembourg about offset the adjusted deficits of the other countries in their trade with nonmembers.

Countries whose currencies have appreciated may benefit in the short term, as the effect of higher export prices does not immediately result in an order slowdown. By contrast, in Italy and Britain, there could be a temporary deterioration due to their currencies' downward floating and the resulting fall in export prices, the report noted.

Japan Eases Quotas

TOKYO, April 17 (AP-DJ).—The Japanese cabinet today authorized the removal of quantitative import controls on electronic accounting machines, high-grade desktop calculators and integrated circuits comprising less than 200 elements, effective tomorrow.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Unilever NV Satisfactory Start

Unilever NV chairman G.D.A. Kijlstra says the first few months of the current year were satisfactory, but he adds it is too early to make a forecast for the whole year. The sales growth, which became apparent in the second half of 1972, is expected to continue and the company intends to place more emphasis on increasing sales while disposing of less profitable operations.

Mr. Kijlstra also notes the company will have to invest substantially more in the next five years to improve mechanization and expand production. Capital spending will rise, especially in Europe, but is likely to decline in developing countries. He adds that the company will continue to watch for opportunities of entering new or related fields of activity whether on its own, in partnership with others, or through acquisitions.

Thyssen Sees Earnings Gains

Earnings of August Thyssen-Buette are moving upward again after two consecutive years of declines, says Hans-Guenther Sohl, chairman of the West German iron and steel firm. However, earnings figures for the fiscal year ending Sept. 31 were not divulged. For the current year, Thyssen will be able to pay a dividend which has been genuinely earned, he forecasts. For the previous two years, Thyssen was only able to pay a reduced dividend of 3.50 deutsche marks after drawing on reserves. Mr. Sohl says that Thyssen is being restructured, moving away from being a national steel maker toward more diversification with increased foreign interests. The four major sectors in future will be steel-making at home, steel trading, steel processing and foreign production of steel. The acquisition of Rheinstahl, a major German steel processor

with annual sales of 5.8 billion deutsche marks, must be seen in light of this restructuring process, he explains. Thyssen has acquired about 80 percent of Rheinstahl's stock, but the transaction requires approval by the EEC Commission. Thyssen also plans to acquire an initial 5 percent stake in the French steel complex being built at Fos in southern France and will obtain an additional 20 percent.

Thomson-CSF Buys U.S. Firm

Fairchild Camera & Instrument Corp. of the United States has signed an agreement under which Thomson-CSF of Paris will buy Fairchild's Du Mont electron tubes division. Terms of the agreement were not disclosed. The Du Mont division had 1972 sales of about \$4.9 million, Fairchild says. Its major product lines are cathode-ray, direct-view storage and photomultiplier tubes. Thomson-CSF will form a new U.S. subsidiary to maintain the current Du Mont line and will expand the operation by transferring technology from the parent company in France.

Mellon Buys Into First Boston Europe

Mellon Bank of Pittsburgh has purchased a one-third interest in First Boston (Europe) Ltd., hitherto a wholly-owned subsidiary of First Boston Corp. of New York. The cost of Mellon's acquisition was not announced. The London-based investment bank chose Mellon, officials say, after deciding against a link with any of the New York commercial banks that had expressed interest in a tie-up. The decision was based partly on First Boston's feeling that it might be difficult to establish a dominant voice in a partnership with a large New York bank. The Mellon family, in addition to controlling the Pittsburgh bank, owns 30 percent of the non-voting stock of First Boston Corp.

Abuse by Dominant Buyers Is Termed Illegal by EEC

BRUSSELS, April 17 (AP-DJ).—In a new anti-trust action, the Common Market's Executive Commission has established the principle that buyers, as well as sellers, can abuse dominant positions in their markets.

Profits, Sales Up At Ready Mixed

LONDON, April 17 (AP-DJ).—Profits at Ready Mixed Concrete rose 47.8 percent in 1972 while sales gained 29 percent, the company reported today.

Earnings totaled \$2.02 million, compared with \$5.43 million in 1971. Turnover rose to \$264.8 million from \$217.2 million.

The company said it expects continued improved results in 1973 and declared a final 1972 dividend of 2.31 pence, making a total annual payout of 6.3 pence, the maximum allowable. In 1971, the concrete producer paid 6 pence a share.

One Dollar--

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchange.

	April 17, 1973	Today	Prev.	Ch.
Sw. fr. (Sfr.)	2.2254	2.4813	2.4813	-4.65
Belg. fr. (Bfr.)	39.553	39.43	39.43	-11.73
Deutsche mark	40.065	40.046	40.046	-11.73
Danish krona	2.2254	2.4813	2.4813	-4.65
Ecudo	25.75	25.75	25.75	-11.73
Fr. fr. (Ffr.)	4.5313	4.5355	4.5355	-11.73
Gr. dr. (Dr.)	14.845	14.845	14.845	-11.73
Irish pound	4.20	4.20	4.20	-11.73
Italian Lira	564.9	564.9	564.9	-11.73
Lib. (S)	587.5	587.5	587.5	-11.73
Portug. Escudo	50.02	50.015	50.015	-11.73
Schilling	13.76	13.76	13.76	-11.73
S. Korean Won	4.5078	4.5108	4.5108	-11.73
Swiss franc	2.2254	2.2254	2.2254	-11.73
Yen	256.34	256.45	256.45	-11.73

Until now, the commission had confined its interpretations of the Treaty of Rome's Article 86, which forbids abuses of dominant positions, to cases in which firms allegedly dominated the market for the sale of given products.

By its latest action, the commission ruled that enterprises that are virtually the only buyers of a given product can also be attacked for abuse. In the particular case announced yesterday, the alleged offender changed its practices after receiving an EEC complaint, without the commission having to issue a formal finding.

The commission did not name the firm involved, but other sources disclosed it was Eurofima, the Basel-based agency owned by Europe's major railroads, which use it to finance the purchase of their rolling stock.

The commission said the firm called for tenders for working studies of a new type of equipment, which it intended to buy later. Tendering companies were asked to renounce the right to further payments for the use of any inventions or other industrial rights developed in the course of the studies, for which they were being paid.

In particular, the companies were asked to give up the right to be consulted and paid supplementary fees if any of their developments were licensed to others for manufacturing. The commission's competition department found this requirement "unjustified," and an abuse of a dominant position.

After a complaint by the department, the company changed this clause of the contract it had awarded to provide for payments and consultations.

Russia Seeks Euroloan at Low Interest

By William F. Low

AMSTERDAM, April 16 (UPT).—The Soviet Union, which already raises money in the international marketplace at the minimum rate, appears ready to achieve a further significant reduction in its borrowing costs.

A leading U.S. investment bank, informed sources said today, is sounding other banks about a \$100-million, seven-year loan for a Soviet borrower with a margin above the prevailing Eurodollar interbank rate of between one-quarter and one-half percent.

Reaction to this proposal has been mixed. Most of the hostility comes from London—the center of the Eurodollar market. As one London-based U.S. banker commented, "We're not yet in the charity business and the terms the Russians are now demanding require an act of philanthropy on our part."

However, other banks, including French, Italian and Japanese, appear more ready to lend on these terms. In fact, there are reports that a French consortium is prepared to lend to the Russians on a straight spread over the interbank rate of just 3/8 percent.

Over the past year, Soviet borrowers have forced down the cost of their Eurocurrency borrowing, which is put at over \$1 billion. Last month, the recently-formed International Investment Bank successfully raised \$50 million for seven years on a spread of one-half percent, compared with the three-quarter percent margin paid by the International Bank for Economic Cooperation when it obtained Eurofinance for a shorter period early last year.

According to Western bankers who have gone to Moscow to discuss fund-raising operations, the Russians are very tough negotiators. One British banker remarked: "Their attitude is that they don't really need the money, but might be prepared to do you a favor by taking it off your hands on very low terms."

As a result of these tactics, the Soviet Union has emerged as a substantial Eurocurrency borrower able to obtain funds cheaper than virtually any other borrower. This is demonstrated by the fact that the British State Electricity Council is paying an average margin of 1.2 percent on the \$1 billion, 10-year bank loan it is currently raising.

N.Y. Data Shows Other Officials at Equity Sold Stock

NEW YORK, April 17 (UPT).—Sales of personal holdings of stock in the scandal-ridden Equity Funding Corp. of America by two more company officers just before trading was halted came to light yesterday.

Michael E. Sultan, the suspended vice-president and controller of Equity, and Henry Gold, vice-president of insurance marketing, sold nearly all their stock, valued at more than \$60,000, on March 26 and 27, according to New York Stock Exchange records. Trading in the stock was halted on March 27, with the price over \$14 a share. The company subsequently filed, by court order, for reorganization under federal bankruptcy laws.

Meanwhile, in Wheaton, Ill., evidence was introduced in court by circuit court indicating that at least some of the \$24 million in Equity Funding Life Insurance Co. assets supposedly held in the American National Bank in Chicago were not only missing but non-existent.

Monsanto Net Climbs 55.4%, Sales Up 13%

Dow Chemical Profits
Ahead 41.2 Percent

NEW YORK, April 17 (UPT).—Two of the nation's largest chemical companies reported today that earnings in the first quarter increased sharply and at a much faster pace than their expansion in sales.

First Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions)... 702.8 615.0
Profits (millions)... 73.8 47.5
Per Share 2.16 1.38

Monsanto said profits rose 55.4 percent from the year-ago quarter while revenues registered a 13 percent gain.

The St. Louis-based firm said it expects earnings for the year to be "considerably higher" than the \$3.49 per share it reported last year. It cautioned, however, that the first quarter net of \$2.16 a share should not be used to project total 1973 profits because sales of agricultural products are concentrated in the first quarter.

Dow Chemical
In Midland, Mich., Dow Chemical reported a 41.2 percent rise in income on a 27.7 percent increase in volume.

First Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions)... 702.8 615.0
Profits (millions)... 73.8 47.5
Per Share 2.16 1.38

The company said it has revised upward its forecast for this year's earnings to between \$2.50 to \$2.60 a share from \$2.07 last year. It tied its increases in first-quarter results to the worldwide upsurge in business and the positive effects of the devaluation of the dollar and the revaluation of other currencies.

Dow said it expects this year's net to be 30 to 35 percent higher than in 1972. Previously, it had been predicting a gain of 15 to 20 percent.

Company Reports

American Express
First Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions)... 307.8 293.4
Profits (millions)... 23.07 18.23
Per Share 1.26 0.98

Eaton Corp.
First Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions)... 370.5 293.4
Profits (millions)... 23.07 18.23
Per Share 1.26 0.98

First Nat'l City Corp.
First Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions)... 58.16 46.49
Profits (millions)... 0.50 0.42
Per Share 0.50 0.42

General Telephone
First Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions)... 1,141.6 1,008.5
Profits (millions)... 76.85 63.09
Per Share 0.84 0.56

Goodrich (B.F.)
First Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions)... 405.8 347.5
Profits (millions)... 13.37 8.81
Per Share 0.89 0.61

Grand Union
Fourth Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 386.9 340.5
Profits (millions)... 3.71 2.37
Per Share 0.43 0.36

Int'l Min. & Chem.
Third Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions)... 158.2 121.3
Profits (millions)... 8.87 6.78
Per Share 0.70 0.56

Kellogg
First Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions)... 212.3 170.1
Profits (millions)... 13.9 12.2
Per Share 0.38 0.33

Norton Simon
Third Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions)... 349.2 329.6
Profits (millions)... 20.10 16.68
Per Share (Diluted) 0.43 0.36

Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 1,072.1 1,011.5
Profits (millions)... 57.66 50.25
Per Share (Diluted) 1.24 1.08

Rockwell International
Second Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions)... 801.3 681.3
Profits (millions)... 34.28 25.56
Per Share 1.10 0.80

Six Months
Revenue (millions)... 1,500.0 1,259.0
Profits (millions)... 56.93 44.65
Per Share 1.77 1.36

Rohm & Haas
First Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions)... 178.9 142.7
Profits (millions)... 16.49 9.56
Per Share 1.21 0.75

Socoll Manufacturing
First Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions)... 145.2 120.2
Profits (millions)... 4.56 3.64
Per Share 0.57 0.45

Southern Company
First Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions)... 324.7 281.8
Profits (millions)... 34.20 25.80
Per Share 0.48 0.42

Trans World Airline
First Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions)... 324.7 281.8
Profits (millions)... 34.20 25.80
Per Share 0.48 0.42

TRW
First Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions)... 497.8 383.7
Profits (millions)... 21.21 15.39
Per Share 0.64 0.42

Output in U.S. Spurs 0.7 Percent in March

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP).—Industrial production increased by 0.7 percent in March, up 8.4 percent from a year ago, the Federal Reserve Board reported late yesterday. It said there were widespread production gains in consumer goods, business equipment and materials.

In its summary of national business conditions, the Fed said nonfarm employment and retail sales also advanced in March, while the unemployment rate was down slightly.

The increase in industrial production placed the March figure at 121.7 percent of the 1967 average.

The Fed said the rate of auto assemblies continued at an annual rate of 10.1 million units, which was unchanged from February, and it added that April production schedules were continuing at about the same level.

It said production of household appliances continued at record levels during March and that furniture, household goods and nondurable consumer goods also increased.

There was little change in steel production from the February level, it added.

Commercial bank credit continued to increase rapidly, rising at an annual rate of about 20 percent in March, it said. Business loan growth also continued very strong, although somewhat more moderate than in February.

Nonfarm payroll employment rose substantially in March with gains concentrated in retail trade and in durable goods manufacturing industries. The unemployment rate was down slightly to 5 percent and the factory work week was unchanged at 40.9 hours.

Retail sales increased 2.5 percent to a level that was 16 percent above a year earlier.

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hold appliances continued at record levels during March and that furniture, household goods and nondurable consumer goods also increased.

There was little change in steel production from the February level, it added.

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It said production of house-

Wall Street Prices Sag in Light Trade

Fears About Inflation
Seen Major Concern

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, April 17 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were buffeted by light waves of selling again today and closed lower in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 3.31 to 933.42, but the general market was somewhat softer.

Volume rose to 12.83 million shares from yesterday's sluggish 11.35 million, but remained light. The market has fallen for four consecutive sessions, but the turnover has been relatively slack throughout the decline.

Wall Street appears to be awaiting further action from the White House in the fight against inflation. Administration spokesmen denied today that President Nixon had decided on a new round of wage and price freezes.

Meanwhile, the flow of first-quarter financial reports remained heavy, providing further evidence that the economy was in robust condition. In many cases, however, stock prices failed to respond to strong earnings gains. Monsanto, for example, dropped 1 to 56, even though it reported record results and forecast earnings for all of 1973 should be "considerably higher," than the 1972 results.

The most active stock was Fleetwood Enterprises, off 7/8 at 10 3/8.

Gold mining issues ran strongly against the market. American South African gained 3 5/8 to 66 5/8, Campbell Redlake at 53 was ahead 4 1/8, Homestake Mining was up 7/8 at 36 3/4, and Dome Mines rose 1 3/4 to 78 3/4.

Southdown advanced 1 to 15 3/8; it announced it would seek shareholder approval to split into two separate publicly-held companies.

Clorox, among the volume leaders, slipped 3/4 to 33 7/8. Some analysts attributed the recent selling in the stock to institutions seeking to pick up a profit in a stock they had held a long period of time.

Colonial Penn rose 5/8 to 45 5/8 after having traded as low as 42. A spokesman said the company had been erroneously linked to Equity Funding Corp. of America in a news dispatch.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices closed lower as declines sharply outnumbered advances. The index closed at 24.07, down 0.07.

In the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ index of industrial shares slipped 0.77 to 109.60.

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The big thing about investing in land, according to the three men who know most about it, is how easy it is to lose your shirt. The slick promoters and the sure-shoe salesmen forever rejoice at the number of people who can be duped into buying "that last lot by the lake." (Of course, another 20,000 lots will be opened tomorrow on the other side of the lake!)

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High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in \$	P/E	Sta. 100s.	Net High Low Last. Ch'ge	High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in \$	P/E	Sta. 100s.	High Low Last. Ch'ge
47 1/2	54 1/4	GIWW nt	3.87	3	55 55 55	70 1/2	106 1/2	LIL pf	8.30	280	106 1/2 106 1/2 106 1/2
										30	AD 68 1/2 69

150

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as of April 18 1973: \$US 24.32
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BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, presided over by Mr. Jacques CHAINE, Chairman of the Board, assisted by Mr. Georges ASSEMAT, Vice-Chairman, took place on March 28, 1973, with a view to approving and passing the accounts for the 1972 accounting period.

The balance sheet, which reflects an increase of 7%, shows a total of some Fr. 34 billion.

At long term, Buyers' Credits and rediscounting of Suppliers' Credits doubled, increasing together from Fr. 1,189 to 2,445 million. They were financed by an issue among the public of a debenture loan for Fr. 700 million, the placing of three-year bonds and, also, a complementary advance made by the Treasury.

Thanks to the expansion in medium term interventions, signatures for mobilization amount to Fr. 21,473 million as against the previous Fr. 22,728 million, despite the reduction in short term "avals," often replaced by straightforward credits.

Available resources in French Francs and foreign currencies, whether these be deposits from clients or from bankers, work out at Fr. 5,901 million as against the previous Fr. 4,401 million. Essentially, this surplus has been reemployed in the form of loans in foreign currencies to correspondents and clients, as well as French Franc loans against pledged bills and notes.

After setting aside various provisions, in particular a provision for Company Tax (Fr. 354 million), a provision for staff benefits (Fr. 3.9 million), and after depreciation calculated so as to reduce to a token Fr. 3 the headings "Premises," "Furniture" and "Equipment," the net profit stands at Fr. 13,048,125 compared with the previous year figure of Fr. 12,499,405.

The dividend, fixed at 7%, applies to a capital which was increased during the accounting period from Fr. 56 to 70 million by an incorporation of reserves. The new shares bear interest as from April 1, 1973. As a result, the coupon works out at Fr. 7 for the old shares, Fr. 5.25 for the new shares, and the withholding tax already paid to the Treasury, at Fr. 3.50 and Fr. 2.625.

The Bank's own funds, after appropriation of Fr. 3,700,000 to reserves, but not taking into account depreciation—even anticipated—and provisions, now amount to approximately Fr. 95,939,000.

INDUSTRIALS

High	Low	Last	Chg
14079 Abitibi	111 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2
220 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
320 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2

BANKS AND FINANCIAL HOUSES

High	Low	Last	Chg
14079 Abitibi	111 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2
220 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
320 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2

THE SHARE PRICE QUOTATION OF INVESTMENT PROPERTIES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED (I.P.I.)

Share	Price
100 Shares	\$230-\$250

is \$230-\$250.
Listed on the
Amsterdam and Luxembourg
Stock Exchanges.

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Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on April 17, 1973

High	Low	Last	Chg
14079 Abitibi	111 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2
220 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
320 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2

International Stock Indexes

Year	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam	143.8	143.7	144.8
Frankfurt	148.4	148.3	148.5
London	107.3	107.2	107.4
Paris	113.4	113.3	113.5
Stockholm	108.6	108.5	108.7
Tokyo	151.8	151.7	151.9
Zurich	151.8	151.7	151.9

Tokyo Exchange

Price	Price
14079 Abitibi	111 1/2
220 Alcan	12 1/2
320 Alcan	12 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam	Brussels	Milan	Frankfurt
14079 Abitibi	111 1/2	114 1/2	117 1/2
220 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
320 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2

Brussels

High	Low	Last	Chg
14079 Abitibi	111 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2
220 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
320 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2

Milan

High	Low	Last	Chg
14079 Abitibi	111 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2
220 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
320 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2

Frankfurt

High	Low	Last	Chg
14079 Abitibi	111 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2
220 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
320 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2

Paris

High	Low	Last	Chg
14079 Abitibi	111 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2
220 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
320 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2

London

High	Low	Last	Chg
14079 Abitibi	111 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2
220 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
320 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2

Zurich

High	Low	Last	Chg
14079 Abitibi	111 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2
220 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
320 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on April 17, 1973

High	Low	Last	Chg
14079 Abitibi	111 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2
220 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
320 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2

Montreal Stocks

High	Low	Last	Chg
14079 Abitibi	111 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2
220 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
320 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

High	Low	Last	Chg
14079 Abitibi	111 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2
220 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
320 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2

Convertible Bonds

High	Low	Last	Chg
14079 Abitibi	111 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2
220 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
320 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, April 17—Cash prices in primary markets as reported today in New York were:

Commodity	Unit	Price
14079 Abitibi	111 1/2	114 1/2
220 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2
320 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2

NEW YORK FUTURES

High	Low	Last	Chg
14079 Abitibi	111 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2
220 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
320 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2

CHICAGO FUTURES

High	Low	Last	Chg
14079 Abitibi	111 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2
220 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
320 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2

Market Summary

Most Active—New York

High	Low	Last	Chg
14079 Abitibi	111 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2
220 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
320 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
250 Alcan	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2

NEW HIGHS AND LOWS

Oct.	42.35	43.65	42.35	43.65	+1/2
Dec.	39.14	40.40	39.43	40.25	+1/2
Mar.	39.14	40.40	39.43	40.25	+1/2
May	39.14	40.40	39.43	40.25	+1/2
July	39.14	40.40	39.43	40.25	+1/2

B-Bid.

Oct.	42.35	43.65	42.35	43.65	+1/2
Dec.	39.14	40.40	39.43	40.25	+1/2
Mar.	39.14	40.40	39.43	40.25	+1/2
May	39.14	40.40	39.43	40.25	+1/2
July	39.14	40.40	39.43	40.25	+1/2

Sales: April 711; May 910; June 1380
July 32; Aug 2; Sep 333; Oct 6; Nov 25;
Dec 22.

Apr.	35.51	36.55	35.25	36.20	35.75
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div.	Yield	Change
2 1/2% Smith Barney 74	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 75	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 76	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 77	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 78	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 79	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 80	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 81	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 82	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 83	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 84	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 85	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 86	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 87	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 88	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 89	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 90	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 91	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 92	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 93	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 94	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 95	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 96	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 97	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 98	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 99	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 100	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2

American Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div.	Yield	Change
2 1/2% Smith Barney 74	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 75	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 76	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 77	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 78	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 79	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 80	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 81	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 82	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 83	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 84	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 85	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 86	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 87	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 88	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 89	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 90	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 91	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 92	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 93	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 94	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 95	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 96	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 97	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 98	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 99	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2
2 1/2% Smith Barney 100	21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	- 3 1/2

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

\$140,000,000

CESP

CENTRAIS ELÉTRICAS DE SÃO PAULO S.A.

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arranged by

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LIBRA BANK LIMITED

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BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS

BANQUE DE SUEZ ET DE L'UNION DES MINES

ORION TERMBANK LIMITED

and provided by

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MARINE MIDLAND BANK-NEW YORK (PARIS BRANCH)	THE MITSUBISHI BANK, LIMITED	THE MITSUBI BANK, LIMITED
NEDERLANDSE CREDITBANK N.V.	THE NIPPON FUDOSAN BANK, LIMITED	ORION TERMBANK LIMITED
REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK (INTERNATIONAL) LIMITED, NASSAU		THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
THE SAITAMA BANK, LTD.	THE SANWA BANK, LIMITED	SECURITY PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK
THE SUMITOMO BANK, LTD.	SWISS BANK CORPORATION	TORONTO DOMINION BANK
TRADE DEVELOPMENT BANK (FRANCE)	TRADE DEVELOPMENT BANK OVERSEAS, PANAMA	WELLS FARGO BANK, N.A.
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Eurodollars European Gold Markets

7 Day Fix	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
7.14	7.14	7.14	7.14	7.14
7.14	7.14	7.14	7.14	7.14
7.14	7.14	7.14	7.14	7.14
7.14	7.14	7.14	7.14	7.14

The Dreyfus Offshore Trust N.V.

Semi-Annual Report
January 15, 1973

Copies of the Semi-Annual Report, as at January 15, 1973, of the Dreyfus Offshore Trust N.V. are available at the offices of the company, 284 Bay Street, P.O. Box N-3712, Nassau, The Bahamas Islands and at the offices of the paying agents:

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
3, Rue d'Antin
Paris, France

هكذا في الأصل

TORRALTA

BALANCE SHEET

On December 31, 1972

The Administrative Director:
Lieutenant-Colonel João Maria Bento.

The Chartered Accountant:
José António Martins Sanches.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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Members:
Dr. Joaquim José de Paiva Corrêa.
Agostinho da Silva.
José da Silva

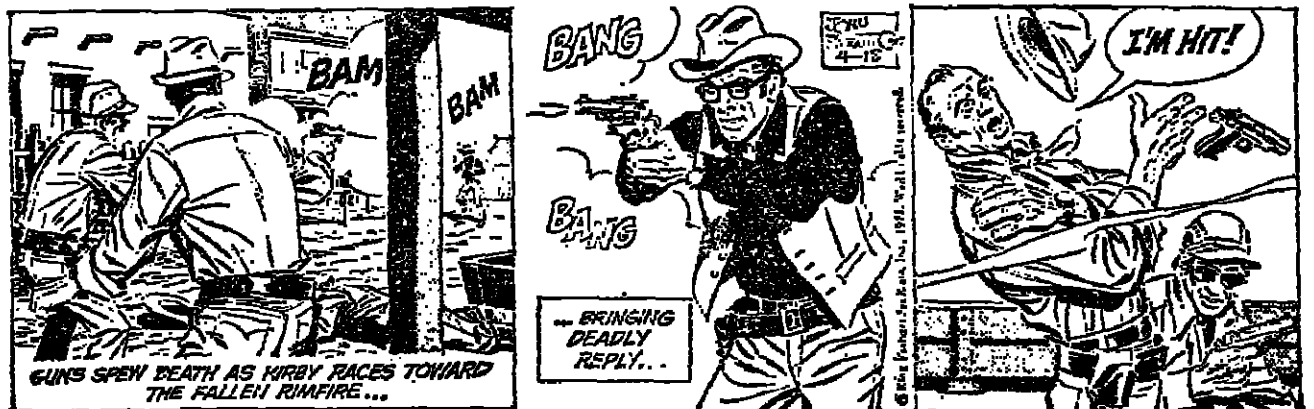
DEBIT

CRED

Exploitation receipts	136,976,645.60
Sale of apartments	32,308,487.80
Sale of apartments (share at costs)	48,340,716.20
Sale of property	55,919,820.00
Results of operations on securities	19,990,000.00
Sundry receipts	3,700,396.32
Expenditure on current Production and Investments	14,021,435.90

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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José da Silva*

RIP KIRBY



By Alan Truscott

DENNIS THE MENACE



**"IT'S JUST A FRIENDLY LITTLE SHOWER, MARGARET!
WHY DON'T YA LEARN TO *LIVE* A LITTLE?"**

JUMBLE—that scrambled word game
BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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TUFLAR

DEADLY MISSION.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the **SURPRISE ANSWER** here: **A**
(Answer tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AWASH FLORA ANYHOW KENNEL
Answers: What the absent-minded astronomer

The Man in His Time

Bu. Ralph de Toledano. Arlington, 384 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ONE can say what one wants about Ralph de Toledano's "J. Edgar Hoover: The Man in His Time"—and most of what one wants to say is derogatory. But at the very least one comes away from this book by a conservative journalist with a general estimation of Hoover that most of us can probably live with. To wit, that Hoover shaped and influenced the Federal Bureau of Investigation to an extent that perhaps no other man in American history has done for an arm of the federal government. That the first half or two-

birds of his career was covered with glory. That he was autocratic, frascable and occasionally petty-mused, and grew more so as the years advanced, but that he always remained above partisan politics (an asset we have come to appreciate even more since his death in May, 1973). And that in his final years, events went one way and Hoover went the other, leading one to the conclusion that, to put it as gently as possible, he overstayed his welcome.

Fair enough. But the question remains: Is it worth reading the nearly 400 pages of the de Colton's book? The answer to anyone at such a blind estimation

His treatment of Hoover's controversial relationships with such figures as Robert F. Kennedy, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and Ramsey Clark is so reductively simple-minded as to set the debate back rather than move it forward. The book's only contribution to the details of Bobby Kennedy's involvement with Marilyn Monroe and the causes of her suicide, "but" no elaboration of those "details." All Dr. Tolodano is willing to offer us is that those "details" confirmed Hoover's "opinion" of Kennedy's "lack of moral fiber." And yet the basis of the book's distastefulness lies in the fact that he "told us" that he "told her."

five "his" subjects? The answer must be emphatically negative. For whatever virtues can be assigned to "J. Edgar Hoover"—and the foregoing paragraph pretty well sums them up—they are completely overwhelmed by his faults.

Much of what De Toledano writes is simply desultory—a filling up of empty space without the least concern for cogency or argument. He reveals little about Hoover's private life (or what little there was of it) except what is familiar, trivial or unprovable one way or the other from the evidence offered—such as that Hoover was descended from a Swiss background, that he was proud of his rose garden (and was once "edified") and just

chase of some federalizer, and was he emphatically not a federalizer. On the other hand, he was emphatically not a "womanizer." De Toledano asserts with equal indignation, thus reducing the debate over Hoover's sexual preferences to something of a Mexican standoff.

His account of the early, cringing behavior when Hoover probably made his greatest contributions to the reputation and integrity of the bureau—is superficial in the extreme. What he tells us about the hunting and capture of such criminals as "Ma" Barker, Alex Karpis, the Barrows and John Dillinger, has been said a hundred times before—and invariably with more dramatic urgency. On his brief résumé of the Barrows' career, De Toledano never bothers to mention the movie "Bonnie & Clyde."

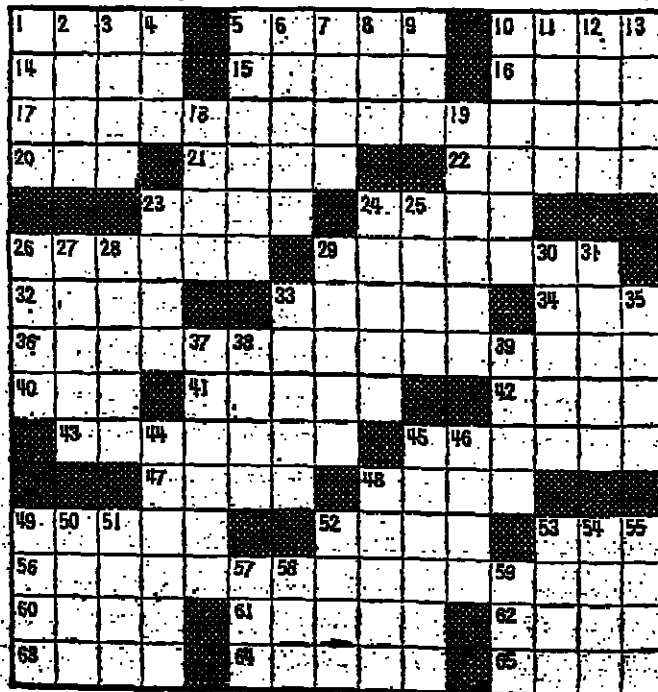
Believe it or not.

One could go on and on. But the controversies that surrounded Hoover are all too familiar by now, and it should suffice to say that De Toledano does little to resolve them. What the substance of his case in defense of Hoover finally boils down to is that the director, hated Communism and loved America, and one is going to debate that—except, perhaps to point out that women have hated Communism harder and loved America more. In the meantime, De Toledano almost inadvertently reminds us of the Hoover we all knew—the constancies of puritanical public servant who built his reputation then spent too long. If it requires almost 400 pages to remind you of that Hoover, then by all means read this book. Otherwise, forget it.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

By Will Weng

ACROSS		43 Allot	24 French
1 Above	49 English historian	25 Entomologist	
5 Stunning defeat	52 Light: Prefix	26 Concerning	
10 Performs	53 Common verb	26 Fat, in medicine	
14 Appeared	56 Sight in	27 Newton	
15 "I'm so all "	36 Across	27 Sloppy stuff	
16 Historic island	60 a minute	28 Legal rights	
17 American poet	61 Not now	29 Vice	
20 Biblical priest	62 Opposed: Prefix	31 Nobody, in Tolst.	
21 Nautical term	63 Unique thing	33 Date in Nero's reign.	
22 Emulates a famous structure	64 "Two if —"	35 Interpret	
23 Chateau d'Iff and others	65 American patriot	37 Gypsy language Var.	
24 Decree		38 Certain poetry	
26 First word of		39 Thin	
36 Across		40 What all the world loves	
29 Signal device in		45 Part of etc.	
36 Across		46 Brain, in	
32 Ibiza, for one		Philippines	
33 Cuba —		48 Newscaster	
34 Row		Francis	
36 Poem by		49 Vapor: Prefix	
17 Across		50 Talk	
40 Narrow shoe widths		51 Far: Prefix	
41 Suppose		52 Horse food	
42 Inter —		53 Custom	
43 Soft leather		54 Play opener	
45 Hatful		55 Sun Valley equipment	
47 Caucasian: Var.		57 Degree in law	
		58 Wager	
		59 Thai language	



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AL-PAIR, English-speaking. f
Australian family. Paris; 227-96-1

Observer

The Can't-Do Guys

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—Those of us who were brought up with absolute faith in the absolute superiority of American mechanical skills cannot help feeling embarrassed about Detroit's performance in this matter of exhaust pollution standards.

It isn't that the engineering failure is so humiliating, although it is bad enough when we read that Japanese industry can already meet standards Detroit says it will still be unable to measure up to by 1975. The Japanese! To anyone whose psyche is rooted in the 1930s, finishing behind the Japanese in a manufacturing exercise is like John Wayne being beaten up by Smiley Burnette.

Still, that could be tolerated. We are older now than we were in 1939, and we have learned that nobody can win them all. What is insufferable, however, is that Detroit should not even be ashamed of itself—indeed, that far from being ashamed of it, Detroit should mount a loud lobbying operation in Washington to call world attention to its defeat.



Baker

For months it has been declaring that the American car industry absolutely cannot under any conceivable circumstances solve the hard engineering problem put to it by the government. What it wanted, and what it got last week, was government permission to be excused from having to solve that problem for a long time—forever, some people suspect.

What's wrong out there in Detroit? They seem to have lost the good old American know-how, forgotten how to cut the mustard, misplaced, what? This, at any rate, is what they keep saying in Washington while trying to persuade the government to make it easier for them.

What a falling off is this. We hear it and think of the Seabees in World War II. The difficult they did immediately. Remember? The impossible took a little longer.

There were can-do guys in those days, and there used to be

can-do guys in Detroit, too. America was full of can-do guys not so long ago.

Nowadays we have can't-do guys. Washington is perpetually filled with them, all looking for a government handout, or a backdoor appointment at the Justice Department, all leaning on the Congress and Pentagon and White House while their superb lobbying machines boast that they can't build an airplane, can't fulfill a contract, can't run a railroad, can't stop dumping their garbage in their own life's air.

Can't-do guys do all right in Washington. Perhaps because lobbying is one thing the can-do guys almost always can do, and magnificently. Detroit may not be able to dispose of exhaust very neatly, but it can build a beautiful lobbying machine for selling government the story of its own inadequacy.

What is it in the Washington air that restores the energies of these once dynamic American manufacturers? Something there is that brings out all the old latent, half-forgotten ingenuity that seems to have abandoned them back in the home plant.

Back in Burbank everything must seem hopeless. Engineers weeping and test pilots refusing to take the thing off the deck. But bring them to Washington and suddenly, hopelessly, half-dead men are leaping on the couch and tables in 3500-a-day penthouse suites, shouting, "I don't care how impossible it looks, Boss! Our lobby can lick this problem!"

Production, of course, counts for little in Washington. Here Salesmanship—that's the stuff. It is why companies that can't produce at the plant do it so well in Washington. The test here is seldom whether it will work, but whether you can sell it, and so long as you can sell it, who cares whether it works or not? Salesmanship—that's the stuff. In Washington, even corporate failure counts for little.

To get results in Washington, as Pentagon contractors have known for years, you have to have good old American don't-know-how.

A Transparent Garden



An X-ray portrait of a rose, made by Eastman Kodak, of Rochester, for a study of botanical life.



This is the way Canterbury bells look when photographed by X-rays. United Press International.

Catering to Bargain-Hungry Travelers in the United States

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK (NYT)—The room cost me only \$10 a night and I didn't have to tip bellhops since the hotel does not have any," said Donald Ackerman, a computer technician from Long Island, after he had stayed at a budget motel in Dallas, Tex., with his wife and two small daughters.

"We got a good night's sleep and were not bothered by noisy conveniences or barroom noise," he added. "Furthermore, the room was very clean and the television worked."

Budget motels, which feature single or double rooms at from \$6 to \$10 nightly, are sprouting all over the country. They are becoming the hottest item in the

motel field by catering to bargain-hungry travelers.

Their secret is to offer travelers the essentials and omit the frills. At a typical budget motel, \$6 to \$8 a night will buy a single-occupancy room with 25 percent occupancy room in a Holiday Inn.

Most budget motels are in the Southern and Western sections of the country. Some are under construction in New York State, and they also operate in Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Beginning

Customers do not seem to miss the frills.

Budget motels cost a lot less to build than the conventional motels, generally \$7,000 to \$8,000 a room, including land and furnishings. This compares with \$13,000 to \$15,000 for a typical room in a Holiday Inn.

The budget motel's rooms are fully furnished, carpeted and air-conditioned. Some have individual phones in the rooms. Budget motels do not have swimming pools, meeting rooms or special rooms.

Budget-motel owners reason that these are added expenses that most people do not often

use. Customers do not seem to miss the frills.

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PEOPLE: All Sends Regrets To Two Oxford Dons

"He was really moved by the invitation," said Mr. Menzies, chief of a Muhammad Ali fan club in Britain, told two Oxford dons, that the boxer can't accept their offer to sponsor him as professor of poetry at St. Catherine's College.

"He's a busy man. He considers that when he is not boxing, his first priority must be to fight for the cause of black people in the United States. If he became professor of poetry, he would have to visit at least once a term. That's three times a year. He just can't spare the time," Menzies said.

Monaghan said delivered the message to the dons, Nicholas Stern and Duncan MacLeod, after he visited Ali at his home in New Jersey where he is still recuperating from a broken jaw suffered during his upset defeat by Ken Norton.

With Ali's name withdrawn, two contenders for the post held by such men as Robert Graves and W. H. Auden—main, poet Stephen Spender and novelist John Wain.

Elliott Roosevelt accused his brother Franklin D. Roosevelt of Monday of having stated "the most blatant untruth in the world" in connection with Joseph P. Lash's prize-winning biography of their parents, which Elliott Roosevelt said concealed embarrassing facts and included "fundamental misrepresentation" of the truth.

Elliott Roosevelt, one of the five surviving children of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, made his charges at a news conference in New York marking the publication of his new book, "An Unsettling Story," which he wrote in collaboration with James Hough, a freelance writer.

The slaps at the face of the New York Times to reach Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., were unsuccessful, but Lash said, "My book, 'Eleanor and Franklin,' is a documented book. There are 1,700 footnotes, and I spent three years going through the archives of the White House. I have not a document to back up the facts. The argument to which Elliott Roosevelt said that to suggest Franklin Jr.'s introduction to 'Eleanor and Franklin.' He said there that he had asked Lash to write the book 'after consulting with my sisters, Anna,

and my brothers.' But Elliott Roosevelt said that to suggest that the Lash book had the backing of all the President's children, 'is the most blatant untruth in the world.' 'I never saw the manuscript' of the Lash book, Elliott Roosevelt continued, 'I would have protested its coming out in that form.'

Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. and the three other surviving children of President Roosevelt have disassociated themselves from Elliott Roosevelt's new book, which reports in detail that their father had been intimate with an aide, Margarette (Missy) Le Hand, over a period of years.

As a parliamentarian once put it: "Good temper and moderation are the characteristics of parliamentary language." Well, not always. In a heated exchange in the British House of Commons last week, Labor party leader Harold Wilson called a Conservative assertion "a pack of lies." The same expression had been used twice (Nov. 7, 1972) by Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber. Monday the House Speaker Selwyn Lloyd banned the expression forever, along with such other unparliamentary language as "lie," "that is a lie," "he is lying," "liar," "deceiving," "lying to the house," "deliberately misleading" and "damned liar." How about parliamentarian? Or dismember? Perjury? There's a wealth of untapped possibilities left in Roger's "Thesaurus."

British actor Jack Hawkins, 62, whose credits include "The Bridge on the River Kwai," has been laid up for six years after a fall. He is attempting to regain normal speech, he underwent an operation Monday to allow insertion of an esophageal device. Flower-Fifth Avenue Hospital reported his condition as "very satisfactory."

Fathia Fawcett, 42, sister of the late King Farouk of Egypt, is seeking a divorce from her husband, Rudi Fawcett, 54, in a Santa Monica, Calif., court. Married for 23 years, the couple has three children. The grounds: "irreconcilable differences." She seeks \$350 a week child support for her 17-year-old daughter Ranya—the other children are over 21—and \$4,535 a week in alimony. —SAMUEL JUSTICE

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